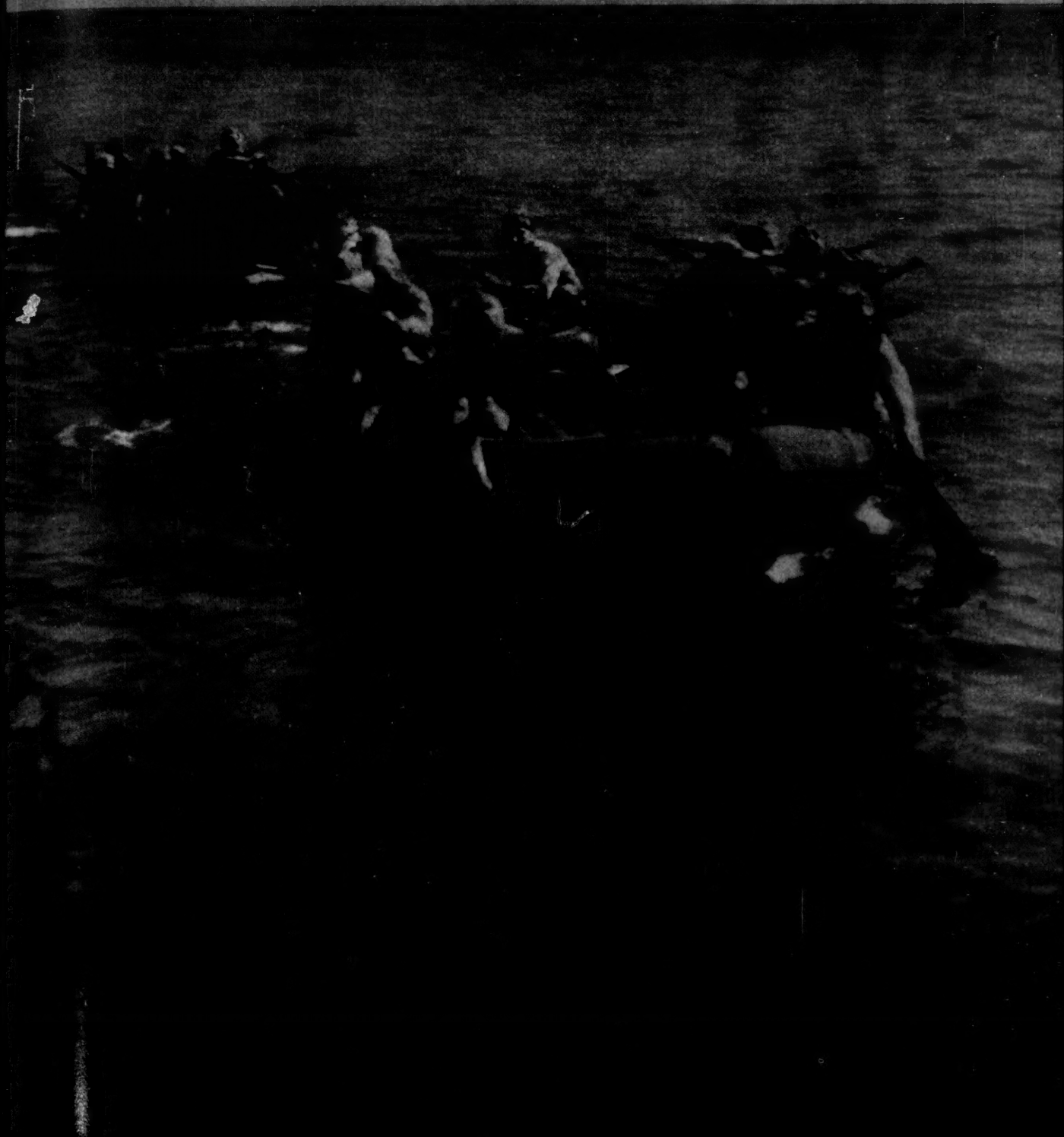


Marine Corps Gazette

OCTOBER 1953

THIRTY CENTS



Marine Corps Gazette

OCTOBER 1953
NUMBER 10
VOLUME 37

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COVER

Here's the first color photo to win one of our \$50.00 awards. Captain George J. King's shot, featured this month, was taken at Quantico during the recent unveiling of the Marine Corps' new four and nine-man reconnaissance boats (see September *In Brief*). With the new LCRs, our Recon men can slip onto the beach easily and quietly by using their paddles, and, if the situation demands, they can rev-up the out-board motor and make 12 knots on the getaway.

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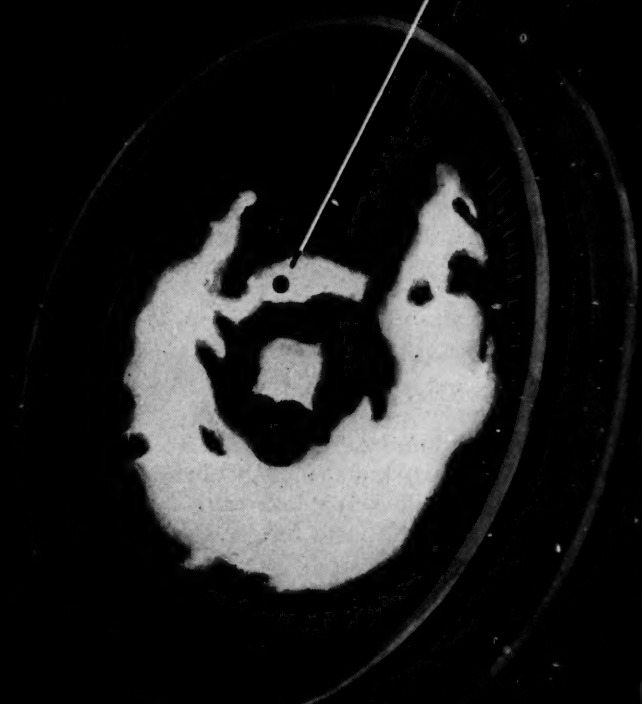
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message center

Know Our Weapons

Dear Sir:

While enjoying the August issue I noticed in *Know Their Weapons*, by Roger Marsh, that you have a picture of a CCF man holding a U.S. .45 caliber, M3 submachine gun, or an exact copy. You have mistakenly labeled it a Sten gun. By very casual observation you can tell it is not a Sten gun because the Sten is fed by a magazine inserted from the left side of the receiver and not from below as in our own M3.

The .45 caliber version of the Mauser is called the "Shantung Mauser" and according to W.H.R. Smith, the well-known arms expert, only a few hundred were produced at Tokyo arsenal, and most of them were lost while being delivered to the puppet government forces. Most are marked on the right side of the receiver in this manner, "Shantung National Government 1932" and on the left side "European-style Pistol."

Another thing that adds to the oddity of the Mauser military pistol is that the only screw used in it is to hold the grips on. All parts are mutually interlocking or are seated by bayonet-joint assembling.

Mauser also produced a pistol-carbine in .45 caliber using this same receiver with a longer barrel and wooden fore-end and stock, and this was submitted to the U.S. Ordnance Department for trial.

ROBERT E. PHILLIPS
Corporal USMC

Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Dear Sir:

It looks to me as if the CCF soldier is holding a copy of our M3 submachine gun and not a Sten gun. The other name for the American gun he is holding is "grease gun."

BILLY S. MASON
MSgt, USMC

Tucson, Ariz.

Ed: *Back to boot camp for us.*

The CCF soldier holds a U. S. .45 caliber, M-3 submachine gun and not a Sten gun. Incidentally, while we're admitting mistakes, there is another caption boner on page 57 of the same article. The Marine is examining a Model 1891/30 sniper rifle alright, but it is fitted with the 3.5x PU scope, not the 4x PE. From now on we will set our sights a shade higher for accuracy.



Demolitions

Dear Sir:

... When working with demolitions, we crimp a blasting cap to the fuse and the other end of the blasting cap to the primer cord, taped. Why doesn't the Marine Corps have a double-end blasting cap so that both ends can be crimped in the same manner? ... This would mean a better connecting method and also allow for a safety factor.

ALFRED CASTANEDA
Sergeant, USMCR

Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Equipment Changes

Dear Sir:

... Why doesn't the Marine Corps question officers and enlisted men returning home to find out exactly what changes they believe should be made in equipment and tactics. Im-

mediately after a tour of duty in any specific area a man should be directed to make out a statement or form to ascertain if our combat techniques and equipment are up-to-date. From this information we could learn flaws in our tactics and equipment. . . .

RUSSELL L. SCHMIDT
Sergeant, USMC

Buffalo, N. Y.

Marksmanship

Dear Sir:

Our rules for marksmanship with the rifle, pistol and carbine always have seemed unrealistic. We spend about eight days firing these weapons, yet only the last day counts. Why not mark the shooter on the basis of his average for the days spent firing each weapon excluding,

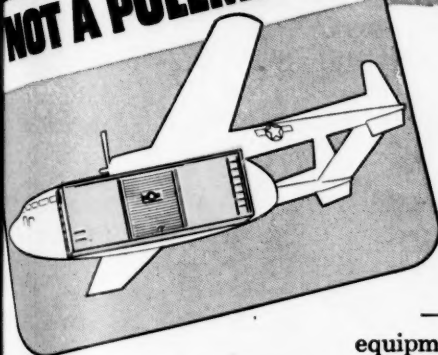
of course, the first day of zeroing in? Under the present system I wonder if we're getting the true picture of the individual's state of training in

Each month the GAZETTE pays five dollars for each letter printed. These pages are intended for comments and corrections on past articles and as a discussion center for pet theories, battle lessons, training expedients and what have you. Correspondents are asked to keep their communications limited to 200 words or less. Signatures will be withheld if requested; however the GAZETTE requires that the name and address of the sender accompany the letter as an evidence of good faith.

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marksmanship. Also, I wonder if a man wouldn't work a bit harder daily if he knew every day counted. Sometimes we're inclined to say, "Well this isn't record day, I can afford to slack up a bit." Then, of course, we all know what can happen on record day. High or low scores in comparison to the daily average are not an accurate reflection of the shooter.

CARL E. FULTON
LtCol, USMC
San Francisco, Calif.

Inconsistencies

Dear Sir:

In describing the manner in which the canteen, canteen cup and canteen cover should be worn, the Landing Party Manual contradicts itself in text and illustration.

The text (Chapter 4, Para 4-23) states that the canteen should be worn "on the pistol, BAR or cartridge belt hooked to eyelets at a point over the right buttocks," whereas the illustrations (Figures 21,

23, 26, 31 and 32) show the canteen worn over the left buttocks. Which is right?

W. D. ARMSTRONG
Major, USMC

MCAS, El Toro

Ed: *Right is right and left is wrong.*

World War I Memories

Dear Sir:

I enjoyed the very fine article concerning Generals Harbord and Lejeune and their association with the 2d Div during World War I. . .

I was not privileged to be a member of the Marine Corps but was a member of the 5th Machine Gun Bn, 2d Div from 12 April 1918 to 21 January 1919. . . I never met either of the generals . . . but know that they were looked up to and respected by their subordinates. . .

During the seven months of fighting in which I engaged, I met a large number of Marines of all ranks. Knowing nothing about the Marine Corps before that time, I came to respect the Marines as the finest fighting force in the world!

The 3d Brigade was composed of the 9th and 23d Regiments and the 5th Machine Gun Bn. Whenever you talked with a member of this brigade, he always had a good word for members of the 4th Marine Brigade. Likewise, the men of the 4th had nothing but praise for the men of the 3d. . . It was a precedent, a new experiment, but it turned out to be a grand example of two branches of the service working together in harmony. . .

In spite of the rivalries which always exist between the various branches of the Armed Forces, put them side by side facing an enemy and they buckle down and work together as one team. In fact, we of the Army were proud to be counted worthy to fight beside Uncle Sam's "Devil Dogs". . .

My oldest son is now in the Marines, thereby achieving a distinction which his dad never had. . .

WARNER LEON

Clymer, N. Y.

June Cover Again

Dear Sir:

I would like to comment on your excellent June cover. One detail seems to have been overlooked, how-

Jos. A.

WILNER

& Co.

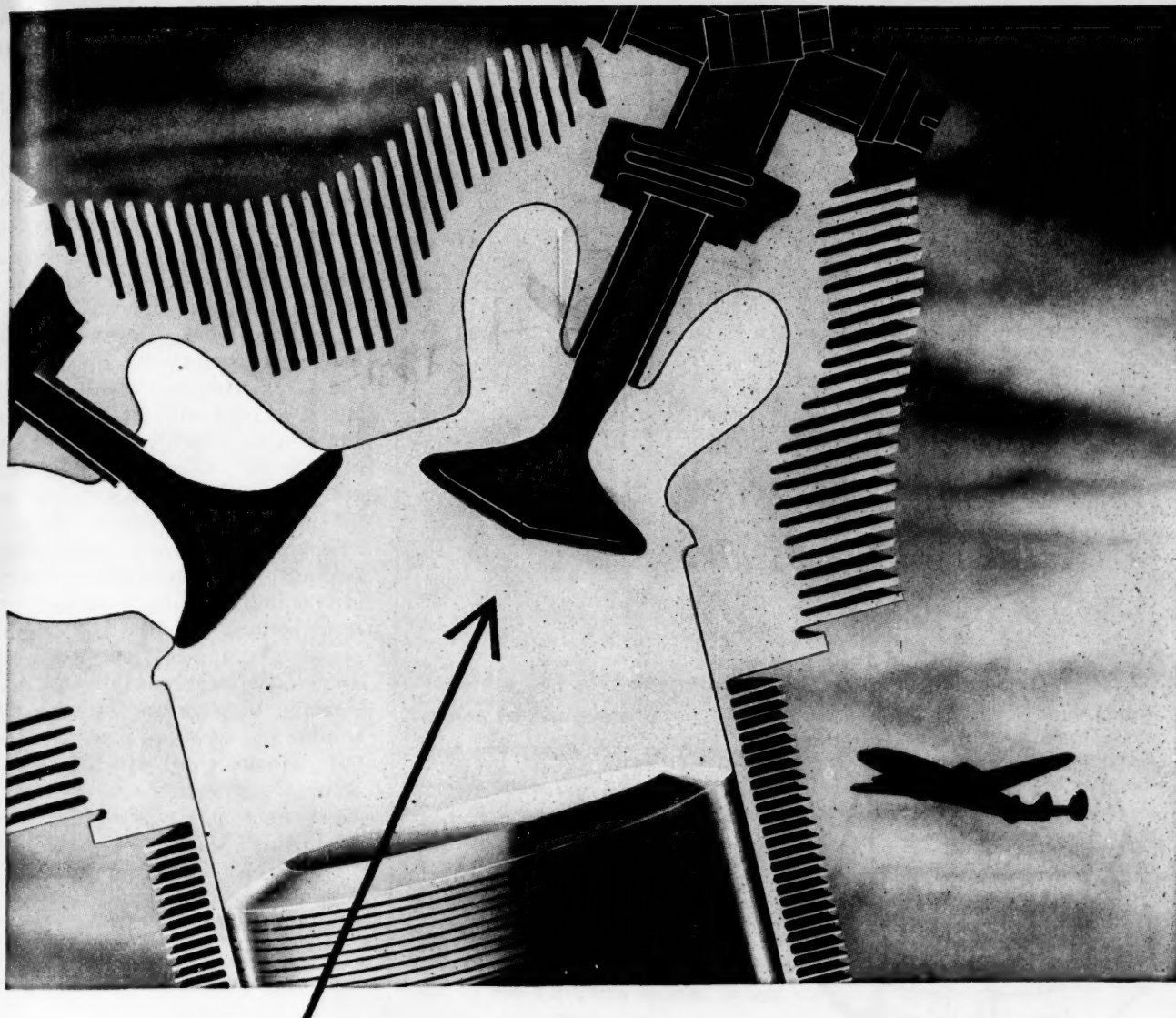
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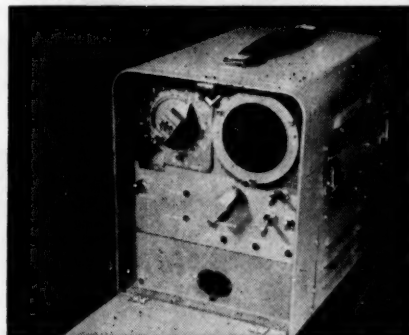
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ever. I believe the picture has been printed backwards. I have never known a Marine who carried his rifle at "reversed port."

Aside from this small error the picture is unique. However, I can't help wondering how many other Marines spotted this error.

ROBERT B. POLAK
Pfc, USMC

Korea

Ed: Considering that there are probably 250,000 Marines in the Corps at the present time we would

say that approximately 249,999 other Marines spotted the error. However, up to press time only about 1,500 of them took the trouble to write in about it. For other comments on the cover see Message Center in our September issue.

41 Commando

In your August GAZETTE, LtCol D. B. Drysdale, Royal Marines, very aptly told of the part played by 41

Commando in the Korean war. The colonel stated that many Anglo-American friendships were made and cemented.

However, he failed to tell us that two factors above all others caused this friendship to be so cemented. The first of these was 41 Commando's fighting ability which all U. S. Marines admired. The second factor, and perhaps the more important, was their *esprit*.

As the colonel points out in his article, 41 Commando climaxed the operation with a "23-mile march after 72 hours without sleep." Yet, despite their fatigue, their spirit was indomitable. They carried all their gear, including packs, and the last few miles of the march were accompanied by much joking and singing. The morning after their arrival in Hamhung their one concern seemed to be the care of personal equipment, since each and every man was outside his tent cleaning his rifle and mending his clothes and web equipment.

It was this spirit which caused so many of our own Marines to feel an even closer affinity with their brother British Marines.

H. D. FREDERICKS
Captain, USMC

Annapolis, Md.

On Garrison Caps

Dear Sir:

In a recent letter promulgated by the Commandant in regard to the wearing of uniforms and accessories, instructions were given that the garrison cap should be worn without any break in the crown. The winter service cap can be worn without a break, but the summer service cap is a different piece of material.

For lo these many years, Marines of all sizes and shapes have been trying to devise ways and means of getting khaki garrison caps large enough so that they would fit when they were returned from the laundry. I, for one, have come to the conclusion that it just cannot be done. . .

My recommendation is this: Have the Marine Corps Uniform Board attempt to find a sanforized cloth (or other pre-shrunk fabric) that will take the beating the present material does. Or possibly the cloth now in use can be processed in the

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same manner. At any rate, something should be done about the khaki cap so that it can be laundered and still be worn in accordance with regulations. . .

GEORGE F. REYNOLDS
TSgt, USMC

Norfolk, Va.

Division in the Making?

Dear Sir:

LtCol John A. Crown's *On Triangles And Squares* in the August GAZETTE proved highly interesting, but provoked my memory a bit with his reference to the contemplated organization of a Marine division in France during World War I.

The author implies that a Marine division would have been organized had not the Armistice cut short such plans.

General of the Armies John J. Pershing, writing in his excellent *My Experiences in the World War* states, in a quotation from his diary, "General Barnett, Chief of Marine Corps, recommends formation entire Marine Division, but the 2d Division cannot be broken up after its fine record."

The author states that the appointment of BrigGen John A. Lejeune as CG, 2d Div "lent impetus to these efforts. . ."

Nowhere in General Pershing's writings can it be shown that General Lejeune was so appointed for reasons other than proven professional competence, unless it was desired to acknowledge the fine performance of the 4th Brigade. . .

T. W. TURNER
Captain, USMC

Midland, Tex.

Ed: *It's all in your point of view and the GAZETTE presented both viewpoints. For your angle see Harbord & Lejeune in the July issue.*

Wants a "New Look"

Dear Sir:

. . . You seldom see two Marines walking down the street in the same uniform. There are two different jackets, two different blouses, big lapels and little lapels. The same applies to the trousers, summer and winter—hip pockets and no hip pockets. The summer uniform now being used . . . is wrinkled 15 minutes after it is put on. The Corps

has the right idea in replacing cotton with worsted, but the uniform could be improved by using a better material.

The following are my suggestions for improving the uniform:

Redesign the winter uniform making the blouse coat-style. Do away entirely with the belt and also the jacket. Use a much lighter weight and better grade of worsted or cotton than is now being used for the summer uniform. Change the overcoat into a topcoat-overcoat combination. This uniform may cost a little more to purchase, but the majority of Marines do not mind spending a little money to keep sharp.

. . . Let's have a uniform that matches our reputation.

M. KIRK FLEMING
MSgt, USMC

Washington, D. C.



De-salting the Rations

Dear Sir:

For those in the field who are subjected to the excessive salty flavor of the Baker-ration bacon, the old fashioned remedy of soaking is recommended.

Complaints have prompted several experiments and the following proved most successful:

Place the bacon into a container and add sugar (two-thirds of a canteen cup per eight 24-ounce cans of bacon). Add sufficient water to cover bacon. Allow to soak for 18 hours, drain and permit to set for six hours prior to cooking. The result — a tasty and palatable meat.

By adding or detracting from the sugar, taste modification is facilitated.

This procedure is equally successful with ham chunks and other meats with a salty flavor.

HENRY A. CHECKLOU
Captain, USMC

Korea

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to recognize more and more the benefits to be derived from United Services' complete low-cost, non-profit insurance program *exclusively* for armed forces officers. Of the more than 145,000 commissioned and warrant officers enjoying the protection of this 31-year-old institution, more than 7000 are in the Marine Corps. Insurance coverage at minimum cost on automobiles, household and personal effects is available through United Services Automobile Association in Japan, Western

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Our authors

Our lead article this month, *Shanghai Incident* (page 10) takes us back to the days of the "Old Corps," when a tour of duty in China was practically SOP. The author, **Colonel Robert T. Vance**, writes with a knowledge of Shanghai gained through his tour with the old 4th Marines in 1939-41. During World War II he served with the 2d and 3d Parachute Battalions until he was wounded on Bougainville. Later, Colonel Vance attended the Command and Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, and then was assigned to MCS, Quantico. Old-timers will remember that the colonel contributed several feature articles to the *Walla Walla*, newsweekly of the Shanghai Marines during the '30s, and that he also edited the history of the 3d Marine Division. At the present time he is amphibious plans officer on the CINCNELM staff in London.



COL VANCE

Captain Eugene R. Hering, Jr., USN (MC), has contributed *Plan For Your Wounded* (page 40). Presently serving as CO of the Field Medical Service School at Camp Lejeune, Captain Hering's association with the Marine Corps dates back to 1935 when he was attached to MCRD, San Diego. Other Marine Corps assignments include duty with the 6th Marines in Shanghai in 1937, the 2d Mar Div in 1944, Army liaison with the Corps in 1945, the 1st Brigade in 1946, the 2d Division from 1946-48 and service in Korea with the 1st Mar Div during 1950-51. He wears the Legion of Merit with three stars. Captain Hering is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Loyola University.



CAPT HERING

LtCol Frederick S. Aldridge, author of *No Dinosaur Here* (page 48), is a graduate of the artillery school at Quantico and the Army's artillery school at Fort Sill, Okla. During overseas duty with the 1st and 2d Marine Divisions in World War II he was awarded the Purple Heart and the Air Medal. Assigned as a tactics instructor in the Senior School since 1951, Colonel Aldridge recently left Quantico to join the 1st Mar Div.



LTCOL ALDRIDGE

Taking time off from his duties as sergeant major for the 1st Engineer Battalion in Korea, **MSgt Cornelius J. Evers** wrote *It's A Primary Duty* (page 28). MSgt Evers served in the USS *Portland* during the early days of World War II, and then became a tank commander in the 2d Armored Amphibian Battalion. Between wars he was NCO in Charge of the recruiting station at Green Bay, Wis., and an instructor at the Personnel Administration School at Parris Island.

A definite tactical use for the well-trained men of our reconnaissance companies is suggested by **Major Martin J. Sexton** in *Mission For Recon* (page 36). Major Sexton is presently serving as CO of Recon Co, 3d Mar Div. He entered the Marine Corps in 1941, later was a DI at Parris Island, and was commissioned in 1942. He served overseas with the 3d Raider Bn and the 4th Marines during World War II. After the war Major Sexton



MAJ SEXTON

was an instructor at MCS, Quantico for three years and in 1948 assumed duties as CO of the Marine Barracks in Newfoundland. He served in Korea from 1950 to 1951 as aide-de-camp to MajGen Oliver P. Smith. Major Sexton wears the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with one star, the Air Medal and the Purple Heart.

The information on obligated reserve time for those who have entered service since Korea can be found in *Call Out The Reserves* (page 14) by **Captain Rollin F. Van Cantfort**.

Entering the Marine Corps in 1945, Captain Van Cantfort served with the 6th Mar Div in China, toured the Mediterranean and Caribbean areas with the 2d Mar Div, and attended the Army Chinese Language School at Presidio of Monterey, California. While in Korea as a platoon commander with the 7th Marines during 1950-51, he was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. At present he is I&I at Evansville, Indiana.

The big decision of a service career versus civilian life resulted in *Wait One, Lieutenant*. Writing of his article, **1stLt John R. Bradley** commented: "My own integration is now in process and this article represents my thoughts and the reasoning I used to reach my decision." A 1951 graduate of Princeton University, Lieutenant



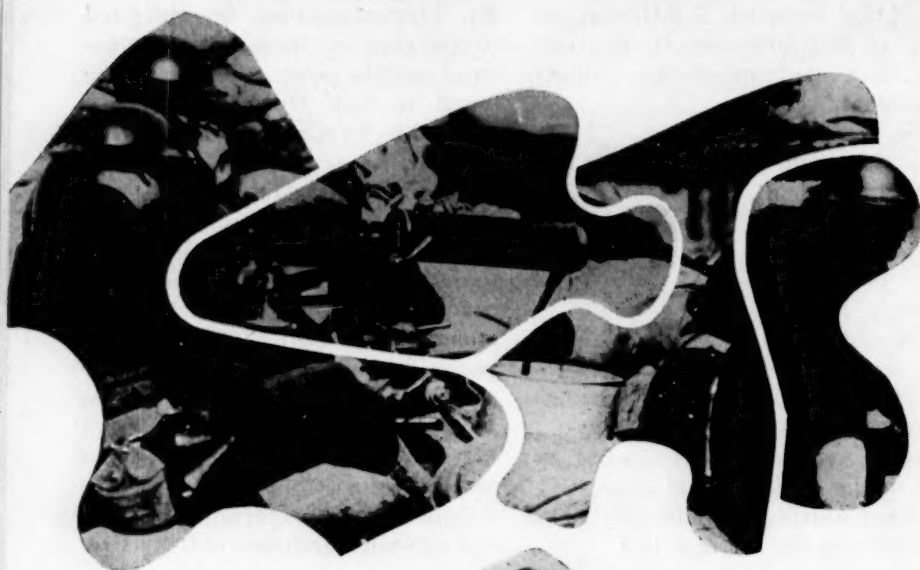
1STLT BRADLEY

Bradley was editor of his senior class yearbook. Since entering the Marine Corps in 1951, he has served in the Office of Naval Intelligence and with the 2d Mar Div at Camp Lejeune. At the time he submitted his article to us he was standing by for transfer to the 1st Mar Div.

Another name that will be familiar to GAZETTE readers is that of **LtCol Harold L. Oppenheimer**, author of *MRI . . . Aide To The Gs* (page 50). Graduated from Harvard in 1939, the colonel served with the Marine Corps from 1941-1946. During that period he saw action in the Okinawa campaign. He was recalled to active duty in 1950, and has since returned to civilian life.



LTCOL OPPENHEIMER



SHANG



Was the President in danger?

Intelligence hunted the answer in Shanghai's

dark alleys as the meeting with the

Japanese ambassador drew near



SHANGHAI incident

IT WAS THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1941, and Japanese-American relations were rapidly moving toward open conflict. Japan's new ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, was enroute to Washington, supposedly bearing the Emperor's fervent pleas for American understanding of Japan's position in the Pacific. On Capitol Hill, officials pushed the armament program and fought for extension of the Selective Service Act. In Honolulu, the China Clipper flew in from the East and gave the admiral-ambassador his first opportunity to meet the American press.

Out in Shanghai, the men of the 4th Marines stood by their outposts behind the barbed wire barricades along the western boundary of the International Settlement. It was a hot, dull day, but there was an air of alertness about the Marines, for the police of the Chinese puppet government had clashed with the Foreign Settlement Police and had threatened to wipe out their rivals and any Marines who interfered.

At the headquarters of the 4th Marines on Sinza Road, the sentry at the main gate admitted a nervous, middle-aged Chinese in Western dress who displayed a letter for

Colonel DeWitt Peck, the regimental commander. Inside, he handed the letter to the staff duty officer, bowed and turned to leave. The colonel was absent and in accordance with instructions, the duty officer, a young lieutenant, tore open the envelope to determine whether the contents of the letter were sufficiently important to communicate to Colonel Peck at once, or could await his return that evening. One glance was enough; the duty officer ran to the door and shouted across the courtyard for the sentry to halt the Chinese messenger and bring him back. Then he put through telephone calls to Colonel Peck and the regimental intelligence officer, requesting them both to return to headquarters on a matter of the greatest importance.

The letter, scrawled in queer but understandable English, contained a warning of a plot to assassinate the President of the United States.

According to its author, a Mr. Chou-Lee, it was planned that Admiral Nomura, a new Japanese ambassador, would request a personal conference with President Roosevelt. That conference was to be terminated by the death of the American leader, an action which

By Col Robert T. Vance



presumably would precipitate war instantly and plunge the United States into confusion. Thus, said the letter, the Japanese extremists planned to circumvent those of their countrymen who still dreamed of attaining Japan's ends by peaceful means.

Fantastic? Certainly, and yet could any such warning be ignored? The letter might be the work of a crank, but it contained other information which made its authority possible.

The Chinese messenger was escorted to a chair in the intelligence office. Staff officers began a preliminary interrogation while awaiting the return of the regimental commander. Who was the messenger? Who had given him the letter? What did he know about its contents? The Chinese quickly identified himself as Mr. Chou-Lee, the author of the warning. He then went on to proclaim himself a great friend of the United States, who (as he had explained in his letter) had acquired much love for America while operating a small restaurant in New York between 1928 and 1936. In fact, he explained, he loved America too much to let this terrible thing happen, even though warning us meant betraying the confidence of a friend.

By this time Colonel Peck and Major Hamilton had returned and had taken over the interrogation. Besides the warning, the letter contained two items equally interesting and apparently almost as fantastic. Mr. Chou, in his eagerness to be believed, broke down and gave the name of his source of information—a German whom he claimed to have known from his earlier days in New York. According to the letter and Chou's verbal insistence, his friend, Walther by name, was an agent of the German Intelligence organization, and he, Chou, had done him some small favors from time to time. In fact, in New York they had been quite friendly, and Walther and his acquaintances had spent much time in Chou's restaurant.

There, in January 1932, Walther had told him that at the request of the Japanese, the German espionage organization in the United States was going to kidnap the son of Charles A. Lindbergh; the objective, to give the American newspapers and the Ameri-

can public something so sensational to occupy their attention that only a few unheeded officials would be concerned with what the Japanese were about to do in North China.

Ridiculous, of course. Not so implausible was the second tale related by Chou to the effect that in Canton, in 1938, Walther had warned him to leave the city with his family, since a certain general in the Chinese army had sold out to the attacking Japanese.

Only a few hours had elapsed now, but wheels were beginning to turn. A check with the Naval intelligence section in Shanghai revealed certain definite facts. Walther was a known German agent. Furthermore, he had been in the United States in 1932 as Chou claimed, and he had been in Canton at the time of the fall of the city. Lastly, the treachery of the Chinese general was known to very



Behind-the-scenes intrigue blew up at Pearl Harbor on December 7th

few persons including U. S. intelligence officers in the Far East. As to Chou, himself, there was no information available.

Colonel Peck was still uncertain as to the authenticity of the warning and extremely doubtful of Mr. Chou's motives. However, he felt it necessary to inform Admiral William A. Glassford, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, then aboard his flagship, the USS *Isabelle*, anchored off the Bund. Chou was released with a small reward for his information and a promise of more if he would return the following day. Two lieutenants were ordered to check the veracity of Chou's statements as to his local residence, business, etc.

Admiral Glassford and his staff intelligence officer were equally skeptical and apprehensive about the story. It seemed incredible, and yet

Focus of the plot



Wide World



Wide World

The fabulous Settlement

the admiral knew that the assassination of the President of the United States was not beyond the capabilities of the Japanese officers who had plotted the murders of some of their own premiers who had tried to oppose their ambitions of conquest. Admiral Nomura's reputation for being a conservative was well-known. It seemed unlikely that he would lend himself to such a plot; yet, the letter had implied that the actual killing would be done by one of Nomura's assistants. The Japanese admiral might be entirely unaware of the plot. Also—time was getting short. In another 24 hours Nomura would be in Washington; in another day he would present his credentials and

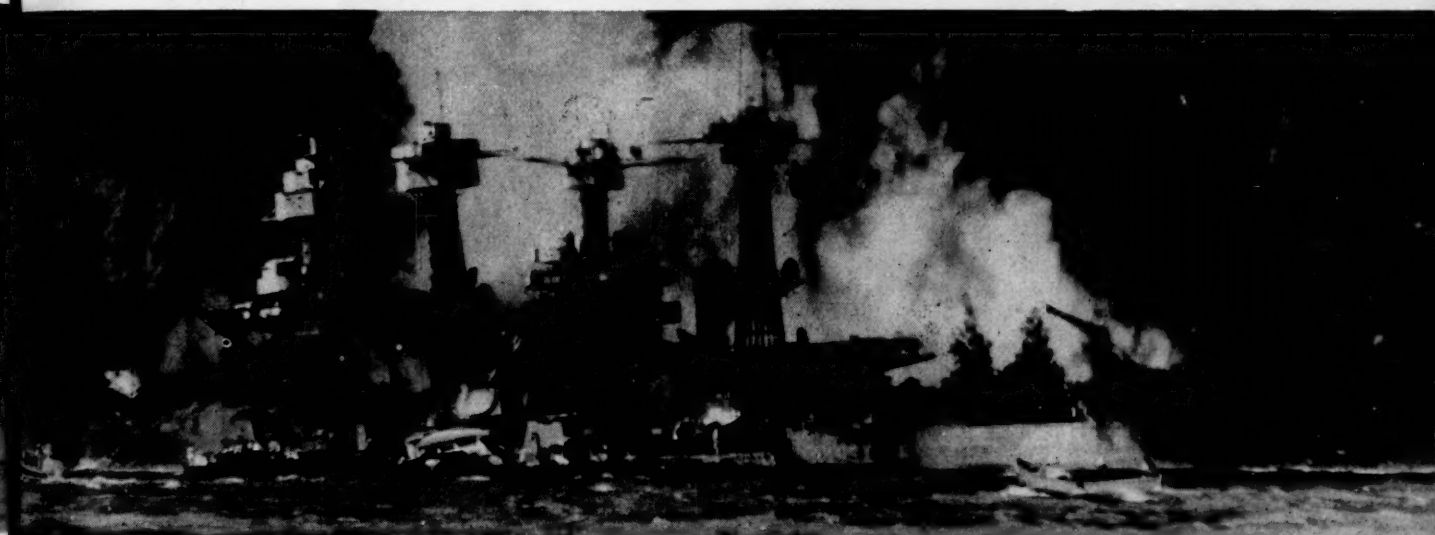
lived in America. No one knew anything about Chou's relationship with any foreigners.

The following day, Chou returned to the headquarters of the 4th Marines, rather surprising a number of individuals who expected that we had seen the last of him. There he submitted to continued interrogation by Admiral Glassford, Colonel Peck and both Navy and Marine intelligence officers. Chou stated that Walther had confided that he had learned of the plot by accident from a Japanese agent. Chou knew of no reason why the German should tell him, except that they were old friends. Perhaps Walther had been a little drunk when he told him.

ly pass such information on to a relatively unimportant Chinese acquaintance? If Walther had given him the story, there must be a reason.

The following day Chou returned and the questioning began again, but this time there was some additional background information on Mr. Chou and his relations with Walther. The Chinese slipped and was caught in one lie and then in another. He became confused, and then it came!

Chou was himself in the employ of German intelligence! He had written the letter at Walther's direction and had returned for questioning each time on Walther's advice.



might very well be seated, across the table from President Roosevelt.

The risk that the warning might be true was too great to be ignored. On the other hand, an accusation is not lightly made against the ambassador of a foreign state with whom relations are already strained. Should the warning be passed on to Washington? There was not much time to decide.

Tramping around in the pitch-black, stinking alleys of Hongkew that night, the two lieutenants learned only that Chou lived with his family at the address he had given, that he had come to Shanghai from Canton and that he had once

Stenographic notes were kept, and Chou was cross-examined on each detail of his story. He evaded all attempts to trip him up, although on record now was almost every detail of his movements since 1925. Visibly frightened, he left headquarters after nearly four hours of questioning, with some more money and instructions to return the following day. This time he was kept under surveillance.

Chou's story was either well memorized or actually true. It had resisted all our efforts to break it down. Only one major question stood above everything else. Why should Walther, who was in a business that required reticence, nonchalant-

Why had the German planted the story with the 4th Marines? There would seem to be only one logical deduction. The Nazi government was particularly desirous of preventing any halt in the deterioration of Japanese-American relations. Time was short; Nomura had announced his intention of speaking personally with President Roosevelt. If that meeting were forestalled entirely or carried out in an atmosphere of extreme distrust and suspicion, only Germany would benefit. But now, as a result of Chou's breakdown, the plan came to naught but a routine report, and Nomura's mission proceeded unhindered to its fruitless end.

US MC

By Capt Rollin F. Van Cantfort



• "HOW MANY TRAINED MEN WILL be available for mobilization in the event of all-out war or in time of limited emergency?"

This is the kind of question that faces top military planners. For a member of one of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, the same idea is expressed in a different question, "What are my chances of being called to active duty?"

Concise, simple answers to these queries are vital both to the nation and to the individual. Congress has supplied the answer with the Armed

Forces Reserve Act of 1952, which, coupled with the Universal Military Training and Service Act, now provides a clear outline of the responsibilities as well as the rights of all reservists.

Unfortunately, such a happy solution to this vital problem did not exist in the past. For the United States, with a historical background of aversion to things military, has never had a comprehensive plan for the formation and utilization of reserve forces.

Too much reliance was placed on

the "Minute Man" tradition which pictured large numbers of skilled fighting men rising to meet any threat to this nation. Such clichés as, "Give every American man a rifle" and "We'll lick anyone," have obscured the fact that it has usually taken a considerable length of time for this country to weld together an effective fighting force. In order to understand fully the truly momentous step Congress has taken in passing the new legislation, a review of the legislative history of the reserve forces is in order.



CALL OUT THE RESERVES

You're going to a reserve component when you're released from active duty, that's the law. The law also lays the odds on your being called back — do you know your chances?

The main portion of the troops who fought in the Revolutionary War was the militia. This group, primarily a home-defense force, was subject to the whims of the individuals who constituted it and the several colonies who provided the troops. The central government had little control over the militia.

After the war even the regular establishment languished, and it was not until 1792 that legislation was passed providing for what we now know as a reserve component. Ignoring President Washington's desire

for a well-trained, properly-supervised body of troops made up of the younger members of the community, Congress again returned to the militia concept.

The Militia Act of 1792 provided that every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 be enrolled in the militia and required to arm and equip himself at his own expense. Militiamen were to be available to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Initially, the President was authorized to call out the militia

only when informed by an associate justice of the Supreme Court or a district judge that the difficulty could not be handled by judicial processes. In 1795, however, the President was given the power to use his own initiative.

Because the Militia Act embraced everyone, it was heeded by no one. Moreover, there was no established training program or organization; the sole requirement being an annual muster report. Ordinarily, this was the only time the militia met. Nonetheless, the Militia Act was the

sole permanent legislation concerning a reserve force that existed until after the Spanish-American War.

Of course, between 1792 and 1900 a number of wars of varying magnitude were fought, but, except for the regular services, the military forces involved were a matter of improvisation. The War of 1812 saw a relatively small British force raise considerable havoc. In several cases the militia, when called, refused to leave their home states and generally none served for more than six months. In the Mexican War the militia was not even available because the conflict did not fall in one of the categories authorizing a call; i.e., suppression of insurrections or repelling invasions. The answer was the raising of "volunteers" not bound by these limitations.

THE REALLY GREAT conflict of the 19th Century, the Civil War, saw the militia relegated to the role of home guards. Although called to active duty early in the war to suppress an insurrection, the militiamen were soon unavailable because of another feature of the law which limited their service to three months. This contributed in part to some of the early Union defeats which saw members of the militia actually leaving the field of battle because their term of service had expired. So once again the burden of fighting fell first on the "volunteers" and later on drafted men.

At the conclusion of the war between the states, the militia languished and soon came to consist of select groups of gaudily uniformed young bucks whose main purpose was to add color and dash to hometown parades and balls. However, the Spanish-American War burst this fantasy wide open. Once again the militia could not be used, but improved communications and colorful reporting brought home to the American people all of the distasteful aspects of the struggle. This, coupled with an increasing awareness of our place in world affairs, sufficed to cause an awakening to military reality.

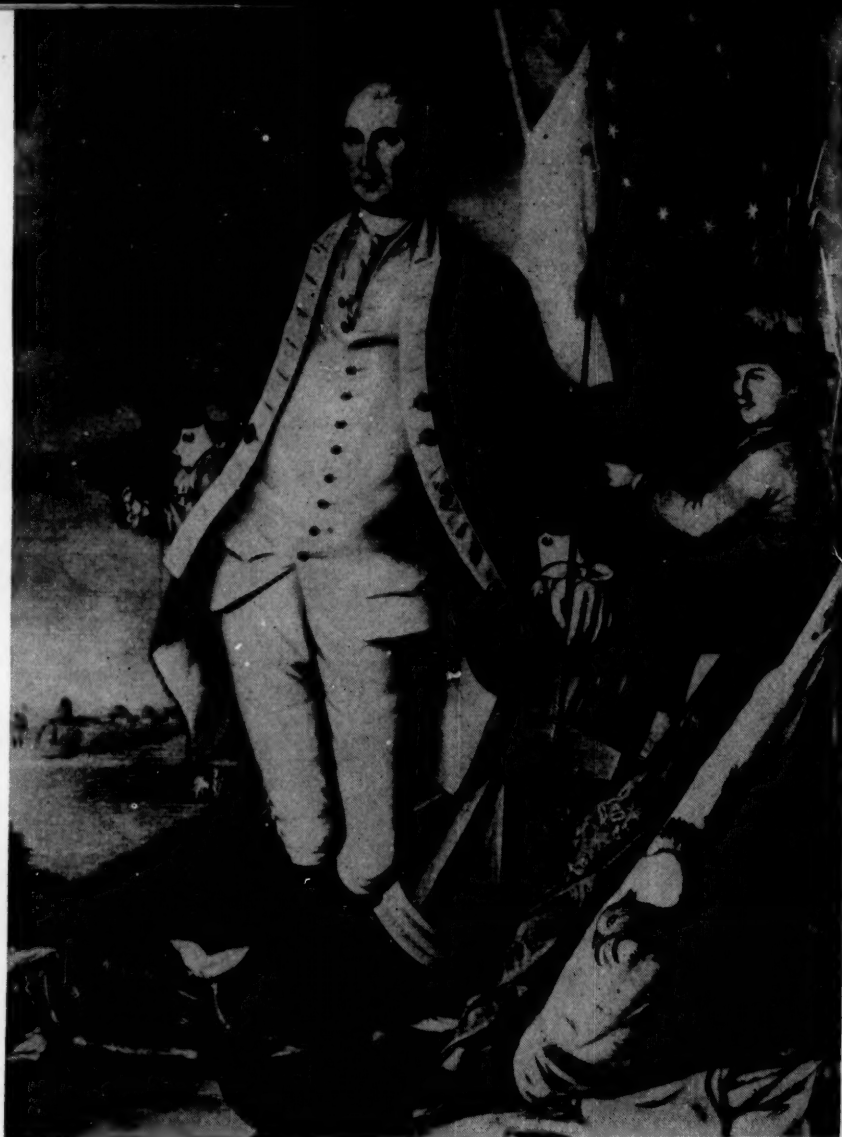
Shortly after the turn of the century, Congress took real steps to organize the militia through passage of the Dick Act. This act provided for an organized reserve force, to be known as the National Guard, equip-

ped and trained by the regular Army and conforming to regular Army organization. A specified number of home armory drills and field encampments were established and regular Army schools were opened to officers of the militia. However, the governors of the several states were given considerable latitude in organizing the local units and in the choice and use of regular Army instructors. Initially, the term of active service was limited to nine months but in 1908 this latter requirement was abandoned and instead the length of service was to be announced at the time of call, but would not be binding on an individual beyond his term of enlistment. This amendment also permitted use of the National Guard within or without the territory of the United States. But even the radical changes wrought by the Dick Act and its amendments were soon

deemed to be inadequate as world events called increasing attention to the necessity for military preparedness.

Alerted by the outbreak of World War I and the troubles along the Mexican border, Congress passed the National Defense Act of 1916. This act might be called the birth of the reserve forces as we know them today. The supremacy of the Federal Government concerning all portions of the military establishment was fully recognized, and the states were not allowed any troops except as permitted by Congress. Federal control of the National Guard was greatly strengthened and provisions were made for "federalizing" the Guard in times of emergency. But more important was the establishment of reserve components completely under the control of the Federal Government.

The National Defense Act of 3

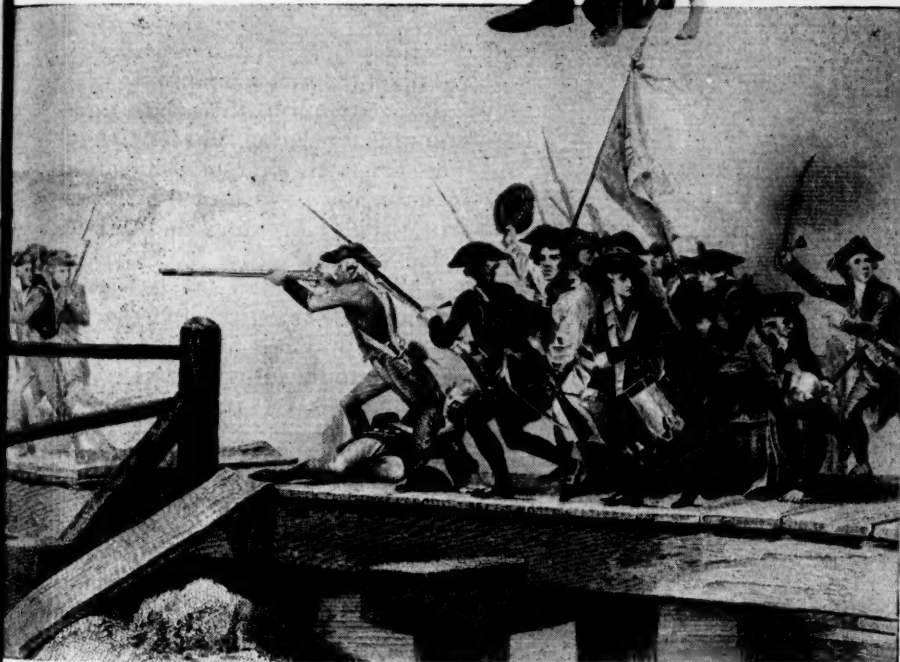


Bettmann

Washington wanted a trained body of young men

June 1916 created the Organized Reserve Corps (Army Reserve) and the Act of 29 August 1916 created the Naval Reserve Force and the Marine Corps Reserve. These three components were to consist of personnel honorably discharged from the regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps respectively. Membership was voluntary but these reservists could be called to active duty for the duration of a national emergency declared by Congress. There was no limitation on domestic or overseas service.

The effect of the National Defense Act of 1916 had scarcely been felt when the United States entered World War I. All men who joined the Marine Corps during that conflict were reservists, but after the war the Marine Corps Reserve languished. However, as is usual in the



Bettmann

Too much reliance on the "Minute Men" tradition

aftermath of war, there was a flurry of legislation concerned with reorganizing the military services. While measures were passed affecting all branches of the Armed Forces, we will consider only those directly affecting the Marine Corps.

The Naval Reserve Act of 1925 "re-created" the Marine Corps Reserve. It provided for two broad categories—the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve. As under previous

legislation, the bulk of the personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve was to be men who had been honorably discharged from the regular service, but any male American citizen over the age of 18 was eligible for enlistment. Career men with a certain number of years' service were also permitted to transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve prior to actual retirement.

In any event, membership in the Marine Corps Reserve was voluntary

and there were no training requirements. Weekly drills and 15 days annual field training with pay were authorized. Members of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve also received \$25 a year retainer pay. The Secretary of the Navy had authority to issue involuntary calls to active duty during a national emergency declared by Congress or proclaimed by the President.

The Naval Reserve Act of 1925 established the Marine Corps Reserve on a firm basis and the stage was set for an active organization. However, appropriations proved to be meager and during the lean years of the depression the Marine Corps Reserve almost foundered. Only the efforts of small groups of individuals, who continued to meet in a non-pay status, kept it alive.

Once again the tensions of an uneasy world focused attention on the state of our Armed Forces. And again "revivifying" legislation was passed. The Naval Reserve Act of 1938 improved upon and strengthened the act of 1925. The most important provisions enlarged pay and disability pensions, provided for retirement pay for reservists and redesignated the components of the Marine Corps Reserve to include the Organized Reserve. The previous authority for call to active duty in time of national emergency declared by Congress or proclaimed by the President was retained. The 1938

act, then, was the basic law governing the Marine Corps Reserve until the passage of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

In implementation of the 1938 act, the Marine Corps Manual, enlistment contracts and other regulations set forth the obligations of the Marine Corps Reserve. Basically, the 1938 legislation provided that a member of the Marine Corps Reserve could only be called to active duty without his consent in time of war or national emergency. In time

serve this temporarily nullified the provisions of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 pertaining to involuntary call to active duty. It was under the authority of the Selective Service Extension Act of 1950 (Public Law 599) that the Marine Corps Reserve, along with other Reserve components, was mobilized in 1950.*

The mobilization brought to light the fact that many reservists called to active duty were already veterans of one conflict—World War II. In view of the nature of the Korean



San Juan Hill burst the fantasy wide open

Bettmann

of peace, of course, he could be ordered to active duty only with his consent.

Furthermore, except in time of war or national emergency, a reservist could be discharged or resign at his own request.

Actually, when Korea broke we were still legally in World War II and the Secretary of the Navy could have called up the Marine Corps Reserve and the Naval Reserve involuntarily. However, the Army and the Air Force, still largely governed by the National Defense Act of 1916, could not call up their reserves involuntarily.

Therefore, for uniformity, the Selective Service Extension Act of 1950 was enacted authorizing the President to call up any or all reservists for a period not to exceed 21 months. In the case of the Marine Corps Re-

war, many quarters felt that this was an undesirable situation. Congress took the same attitude and proceeded to draw up legislation which offered an entirely new concept of the military obligations of the citizenry.

It was felt that these obligations should be spelled out in definite terms of liability for military service and periods of such service. Both the Armed Forces and the individual should know just where they stood at all times. Fundamental to this concept was the belief that in peacetime and in periods of limited emergency, as contrasted to all-out war, the burden of military service should

*It should be noted that the provisions of the 1950 Selective Service Act are still in effect. The later provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 which restrict involuntary call-up have not yet been implemented.



Civil War—they left the battlefield

fall upon the non-veteran.

To accomplish this end, three-pronged legislation was envisaged. The first step in establishing this program was passage of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

This initial piece of legislation amended the Selective Service Act of 1948 and provided for a steady flow of men into the military service. But more important, it provided for compulsory service of qualified young men between the ages of 18½ and 26 in some component of the Armed Forces.

Regardless of method of entry into the military service, all men under the age of 26 who entered the service after the effective date of the act were obligated to remain therein for a total of eight years, active and inactive. In some respects this act represented a return to the theories of the post-Revolutionary War era, but was much more selective.

It was also intended that the act be definitive, since it contained a Universal Military Training Law and contemplated the future enactment of an Armed Forces Reserve Act. The former was to establish the semi-military National Service Training Corps which was to provide all young men with a basic military education. This was to be accomplished during a six-month camp



Bettmann

when their enlistments were up

period after which these essentially "non-veterans" would enter a reserve component for seven and a half years of further training.

The Armed Forces Reserve Act was to spell out the conditions of this training as well as the liability for active service and other matters related to the Reserve. The bulk of the reserve components would then, indeed, consist of non-veterans.

However, due in part to the pressing need for large numbers of men on active duty during the Korean war, but mainly to the outcry of certain groups against UMT, the UMT portion of the Universal Military Service and Training Act has not been put into effect.

THIS LEFT IN EFFECT the provisions of selective service which means that all persons entering the Armed Forces must spend two years on active duty. Under the present circumstances, therefore, personnel entering the Reserve under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act may be classed as "veterans."

On 9 July 1952, Congress passed the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. This act superseded all previous legislation affecting the reserve components, except as noted therein, and was made applicable to all branches of the Armed Forces. The



World War I — birth of the Reserve Forces

World War II—a new high in Reserve manpower





Korea — the Secretary of the Navy had the authority

reserve components are enumerated as follows:

The National Guard of the United States

The Army Reserve

The Naval Reserve

The Marine Corps Reserve

The Air National Guard of the United States

The Air Force Reserve

The Coast Guard Reserve

Insofar as liability for active duty is concerned, it has been made a matter of individual status irrespective of affiliation with any particular training program.

Each reserve component was directed to establish three categories as follows: a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve and a Retired Reserve. Within the framework of the service required by the Universal Military Training and Service Act each reservist will be assigned to one of these categories. Generally speaking, the liability to call to active duty of the individual will be based on the

category to which he is assigned. A close look at these categories is therefore in order.

The Ready Reserve consists of those individuals or units liable to call to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law. (This last phrase provides for such situations as the Korean conflict.) The Standby Reserve is similar except that the liability extends only to a declaration of war or national emergency by Congress or when otherwise authorized by law.

THE RETIRED RESERVE consists of those members of reserve components whose names are placed on the reserve retired lists. These reservists are also only liable to recall in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress. This in itself establishes a form of priority of call to active duty based on the degree of emergency facing the nation. In time of emergency proclaimed by the President only the Ready Reserve would be liable for call to active duty. Mobilization of the Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve is subject to Congressional action alone. But the law does not let the



definition of degree of liability rest entirely at that point.

It was the desire of Congress to provide all possible safeguards against ill-considered or unnecessary recall of reservists. So while the President has the authority to proclaim an emergency which would empower the various Secretaries to mobilize members of the Ready Reserve, Congress shall determine the number of members who may be called *prior* to the exercise of such power.

In effect, Congress retains com-

seen such service were available. The Secretary of Defense is required to establish procedures to accomplish this end and present them annually to Congress for review. In summation, the Ready Reserve represents that group of individuals most liable for call to active duty, but only within certain rigid limitations.

Insofar as concerns liability for recall to active duty, the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve may be considered together, but in these categories, too, certain restrictions exist. Generally, members of

there exists an Inactive Status list. On this list are placed those personnel who are unable to participate in required training, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary. Except for this group and members of the Retired Reserve, all members of all reserve components are in an active status.

Based on this categorization, the law provides that in time of war or national emergency, personnel on the Inactive Status list or in the Retired Reserve shall be ordered to active duty only when adequate numbers of reservists of the required types in an active status are not readily available. Once again it is incumbent upon the appropriate Secretary, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to make this determination.

• **DEGREE OF LIABILITY** for involuntary call to active duty, qualified by the type of emergency, is in the following order: Ready Reserve; Standby Reserve (less Inactive Status list); Inactive Status list and Retired Reserve. The period of active service for all categories in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress is the duration plus six months. The Ready Reserve, called on the basis of a Presidential proclamation of an emergency, may be required to serve for 24 months.

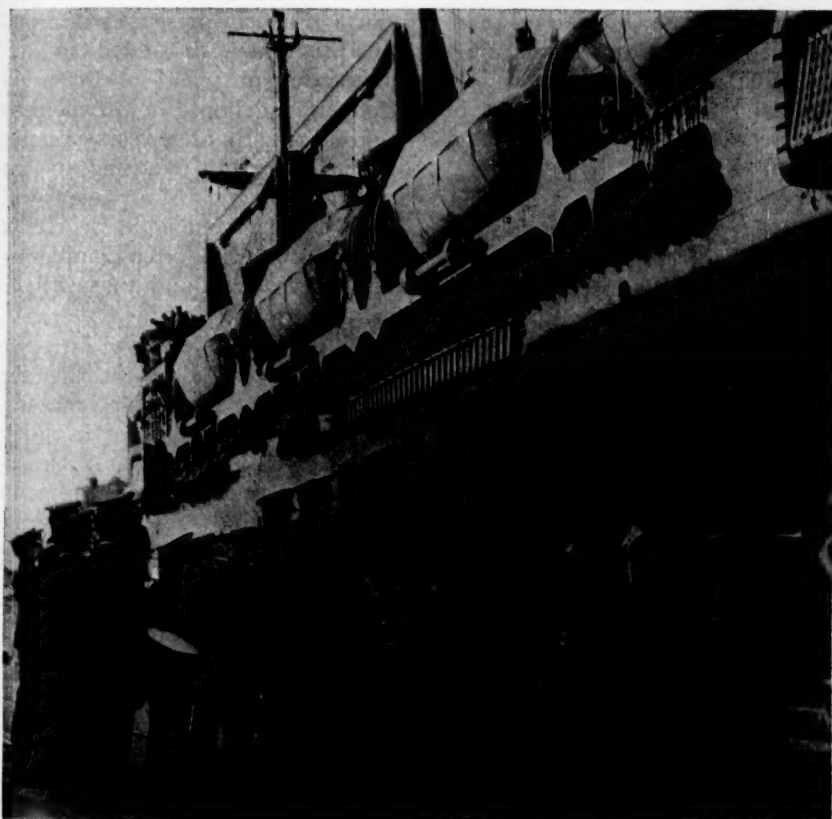
Having determined the degree of liability of each reserve category, we now come to the next important question, "Who is in what category?"

The easiest approach to this question is to determine what reservists meet the requirements for the Standby Reserve and for the Retired Reserve. Once this has been done, it follows that all other reservists will fall into the Ready Reserve category.

It is no problem to fix membership in the Retired Reserve. This component will include all personnel assigned to a retired status in accordance with the regulations of the several Departments.

The Standby Reserve, however, demands a bit more explanation. This component will be made up of all persons who can meet one of the following requirements:

1. Not less than five years total active duty in the service.



Many were already veterans of one conflict

plete control over the recall of members of the Ready Reserve because it may determine that none is required to meet the emergency. Even after authority has been obtained to order a specific number of Ready Reservists to active duty, consideration must be given to duration and nature of previous service to insure an equal sharing of hazardous exposure among members of the Ready Reserve.

This provision was specifically inserted to protect participants in the Korean fighting from further service while personnel who had not

these two categories may be mobilized in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress. However, except in time of war, no units or individuals in the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty unless adequate numbers of units and individuals of the required types are not readily available in the Ready Reserve. This determination is to be made by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. Here again the effect is to make the Standby Reserve less vulnerable.

Within the Standby Reserve itself

2. Not less than five years combined active duty and satisfactory participation in an accredited Ready Reserve training program.

3. Not less than 12 months active duty between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945, plus not less than 12 months active duty since 25 June 1950.

4. Not less than eight years service in the reserve components since 2 September 1945.

In summation, if the individual reservist does not meet the qualifications for the Standby Reserve, and he is not in a retired status, he must be a member of the Ready Reserve. A word of caution here. Eligibility for the Standby or Retired Reserve does not mean that the reservist will be transferred automatically to either of these components. *The reservist himself must request the transfer.* For the Marine Corps reservist, however, there are two exceptions to this rule. If he meets requirement 3 above, or has had five years of active service on 1 January 1953, Headquarters automatically places him in the Standby Reserve.

Now to go back for a moment to the qualifications for the Standby Reserve. All of the conditions should be clear except for the second one pertaining to satisfactory participation in an accredited Ready Reserve training program.

Here again it is up to the appropriate Secretary to establish the training program and prescribe what constitutes "satisfactory participation." Implementing regulations on this score have not yet been published but it can be assumed that they will be broad enough to allow all members of the Ready Reserve to participate in some type of training that will meet the requirements for transfer to the Standby Reserve.

It can be seen that some revamping of reserve training programs such as presently exist in the Organized Reserve and Volunteer Reserve will probably be in order. However, it must be emphasized that it will be up to the individual to take advantage of the opportunities that will be offered to him. Otherwise, he will automatically remain in the Ready Reserve.

While the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 covers the entire field of the reserve establishment, including

such subjects as pay, benefits, supplies, etc., the real heart of the act has been presented in the foregoing explanation. One feature stands out above all else, and that is the concern with the "individual." The law continually emphasizes this factor and requires all echelons of the military establishment to work on this basis.

Blanket mobilization is a thing of the past. Such factors as type of emergency, reserve category, prior service and specialist qualifications will have to be considered before issuing calls to active duty. This will place a greater burden on planning agencies, but it will insure a more equal sharing of responsibilities among individual members of the Reserve.

✻ WHEN THE NECESSARY information has been correlated and codified by the various services, the required considerations will not serve to delay mobilization and will, in fact, provide each service with a better picture of what is available to it in terms of both personnel and skills. By going into considerable detail concerning the factors determining degree of liability for recall to active duty, the law makes possible the "planned mobilization," about which so much has been heard in the past. This, of course, is a distinct advantage to the Armed Forces.

Much of the controversy that surrounded the recall of reservists during the Korean emergency was due to the fact that many of these people did not understand their position. There were cases of some personnel not even knowing they were in the Reserve, but in most instances it was a matter of not being aware of their responsibilities. While the new law has done much to clarify this situation, it will be of little value if the information is not passed on to the individuals affected by it. Commanding officers and others in positions of authority have the responsibility of seeing to it that the men under their charge are fully informed of the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. This is particularly important in the case of men under 26 who have entered the Marine Corps since 19 June 1951.

Under the provisions of UMT&S these men are obligated to eight

years military service and it should be remembered that this requirement exists regardless of how the individual entered the service, whether by induction, enlistment or appointment in the regulars, or enlistment or appointment in the reserves. Unless all of the eight years is spent on active duty, such persons will, at some time or other, serve in the reserve component. It is therefore vital that they understand the obligations that they have.

As well as benefiting the individual, it is to be expected that the Marine Corps likewise will gain from a properly presented information program. An added inducement to re-enlistment or extension of enlistment should be provided by the condition that five years of active duty will permit transfer to the Standby Reserve. Many men will desire the least possible degree of liability for recall after completing their active duty, and that will be one way of obtaining it.

The other feature of the law, providing for transfer to the Standby Reserve after a five-year combination of active duty and participation in an accredited training program, should greatly stimulate enrollments in units of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve. The continuation of training these units offer will serve to increase the military skills of their members, insuring that the Marine Corps will have a backlog of personnel with up-to-date experience when the need arises. It must be emphasized, however, that such results will be obtained only if a thorough information program is conducted while the personnel concerned are on active duty.

Never before in this nation's history has such a comprehensive piece of legislation concerning the reserve forces been enacted. The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 sets forth in detail both the rights and responsibilities of members of the Reserve. Planning agencies and individuals alike are now able to know just where they stand at all times. The foundation has been laid for a strong, prepared, meaningful Reserve. For the Marine Corps, the new act lends greater emphasis to the words of the Commandant, "If the Marine Corps has a secret weapon, it is indeed the Marine Corps Reserve."

USMC

KOREA AWARDS



Medal of Honor

Cpl David B. Champagne, Pfc John D. Kelly, Pvt Jack W. Kelso, SSgt William E. Shuck, Jr., 2dLt Sherrod E. Skinner, Jr., SSgt Lewis G. Watkins.

Navy Cross

Sgt Arthur G. Barbosa, Pfc Billie J. Bowerman, Capt John G. Demas, Sgt William M. Gaul, 2dLt William C. Holmberg, Sgt Nils V. Ingemansson, 2dLt John A. Rowe, Sgt Robert F. Touchette, SSgt William D. Weisgerber, 1stLt Jack Westerman, Pfc Loyd J. Wilson.

Distinguished Service Medal (Army)

MajGen Edwin A. Pollock.

Silver Star

Sgt "W." "E." Batley, 2dLt Charles W. Bedenbaugh, Capt Don H. Blanchard, Pfc John C. Brossard, 2dLt John H. Broujos, 1stLt Clement C. Buckley, 1stLt Thomas E. Bulger, LtCol Wayne M. Cargill, Cpl Thomas E. Clawson, 2dLt Gilbert M. Cordes, Pfc John T. Curley, Cpl G. H. Eyler, SSgt James F. Finnessey, Cpl James H. Fischer, Pfc Charles K. Flora, 2dLt Fred W. Gage, Pfc Robert M. Garrett, Cpl George H. Gass, 1stLt Dale C. Gough, Pfc Eugene Hall, SSgt Cornelius F. Harney.

2dLt William G. Hawkins, Pvt Ross D. Hesser, TSgt Walter B. Hornbeak, Sr., Sgt Edward V. Kamin, Pfc Raymond S. Kaminiski, Sgt Clyde W. Keel, Maj George E. Kelly, Cpl Frank R. Kiss, Sgt Freddie J. Le Blanc, Pfc Josephat N. Levesque, Pfc Darrel W. Lewis, Cpl Roland B. Lietensdorfer, Cpl Thomas D. Miller, Pfc Luther D. Morehead, Sgt Bradford Morrell, 1stLt Harry J. Nolan, Cpl Winston O'Quinn, 1stLt John J. Peeler, Maj Richard H. Rainforth.

1stLt Richard U. Rich, Capt Glenn W. Rodney, 2dLt Warren C. Ruthazer, Capt Burneal E. Smith, Pfc Jessie A. Smith, 2dLt Carl W. Staples, Pfc Gene F. Thomas, Pfc Richard F. Titterson, Pfc Robert Vanas, Cpl Philip J. Wagner, Pfc James T. Wolford, SSgt Anthony Yaquinto.

Legion of Merit

Col Hewitt D. Adams, LtCol Earnest G. Atkin, Jr., LtCol Charles D. Barrett, Jr., LtCol Robert F. Conley, Col Richard H. Crockett, Col Lewis H. Delano, LtCol Eugene A. Dueber, Jr., LtCol William M. Frash, Col Charles H. Hayes, Col Samuel S. Jack, Col Lyle H. Myer, Col Frank M. Reinecke, Col Lewis W. Walt, LtCol Edwin B. Wheeler.

Distinguished Flying Cross

LtCol Arthur H. Adams (5th), Capt Lawrence G. Alley, Maj Harry J. Anderson

(2d), Capt William I. Armagost, 1stLt Marshall B. Armstrong, Capt Layton S. Ausen, Capt Marshall S. Austin, Capt George A. Bacas, Capt George W. Barnett, 1stLt Lewis B. Bell, Capt Robert E. Blount, 1stLt Doyle L. Brimberry, Capt Robert P. Brunck.

LtCol Robert E. Cameron (3d), TSgt James H. Carothers, Jr., Capt Alger Chaney, Capt Denton P. Clyde, Capt Gordon L. Coles, LtCol Robert F. Conley (4th), LtCol Francis K. Coss, 2dLt Robert G. Coulter, Capt Lawrence N. Crawley, Maj Raymond R. Davis, 1stLt Lucius O. Davis, Maj Albert F. Dellamano (3d), 2dLt Samuel A. Denyer (2d), Capt Joseph S. Devereux, Jr., Capt John E. Dixon, 2dLt Joseph R. Donaldson, Capt Grover C. Doster, Jr., Maj Elswin P. Dunn, Maj Ardell Ebel (2d), Capt George H. Elias.

1stLt James M. Falkner, Capt Carlton N. Fletcher, MSgt Lawrence J. Fortin, 1stLt Dale Francisco, 1stLt Harry L. Gary, Capt Bert G. Gerkin, Capt Robert E. Gilmoure (3d), Capt Antonio Granados (2d), Capt Clifford D. Hall, Capt Gordon C. Harrison, Maj Patrick Harrison, 1stLt William H. Heintz, Capt Malcolm A. Hill, 1stLt Sidney H. Hilliard, 2dLt Byron S. Hollinshead, Jr., Capt Frank H. Horn, LtCol Richard N. Huizenga.

2dLt Paul G. Janssen, Capt Harvey L. Jensen (2d), Capt Paul E. Jerominski, Maj Wayne Johnson (2d), Capt James D. Johnson (2d), Maj Mark Jones, Capt Earl E. Jones, Capt Salvador A. Jury, Capt Arthur E. Keller, Maj Lynn N. Kelso (2d), 2dLt Harold E. Kerry, Jr. (2d), 1stLt Harold V. Larson, Maj John H. Lavoy, Capt John L. Lawlor.

Capt Thaddeus F. Lewandowski, Capt Donald H. Mabrey, 2dLt William S. MacFadden, Jr., Maj Roland E. Marker (4th), Capt Robert E. Mc Cann, Capt Paul B. Montague, Capt Spencer D. Moseley, Maj John W. Muldoon, Jr., Capt Roderick J. Munro, Maj Kenneth B. Nelson, Capt Max E. Olinger, 1stLt Martin P. Olsen, Capt William J. O'Toole, Maj Paul L. Pankhurst, Maj Nathan B. Peevey, Jr., Capt Robert W. Petersen (2d), Capt Albert C. Pommerenk, Maj George E. Pond (2d), Maj Mervin B. Porter (3d), 1stLt Robert S. Raisch.

Maj John L. Read (2d), Maj Roy L. Reed (6th), Maj James C. Riffle (2d), 2dLt Fred C. Rilling, Jr., Capt John A. Ritchie, Capt Walter N. Roark, Jr., Col Louis B. Robertshaw (3d), Capt Brett E. Roueche, 1stLt Joseph L. Sadowski, Capt Mervyn T. Schuerman, LtCol Jack C. Scott (2d), Maj Thomas M. Sellers, 1stLt Dalvin Serrin, Maj Frank A. Shook, Jr., 1stLt George H. Shutt, Capt Robert B. Sinclair, Capt Curtis L. Sjoberg, Capt Bradford N. Slenning.

LtCol Robert E. Smith, Jr., TSgt Ralph B. Spencer, 1stLt Michael E. Spiro, Capt Harry B. Stuckey, Capt Russell Swanson,

Capt Robert F. Sweatmon, Jr., Capt Joseph Tivnan, 1stLt Earl W. Traut, 2dLt Larry R. Van Deusen, 1stLt George A. Van Hoomissen, Capt Robert Wade (2d), Capt Samuel A. Wallace (2d), Maj James M. Walley (3d), Capt Frederick T. Watts, Jr., Maj Richard J. Webster (2d), Capt Robert Williams.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

Pfc Ronald G. Biles, Sgt Joseph S. Knight, Pfc Arthur M. Kozuki, SSgt Marshal L. Thurmon.

Bronze Star

LtCol Arthur H. Adams, Pfc Harrold L. Adams, Sgt Verne S. Anderson, Sgt James E. Anderson, 2dLt Albert N. Baker, Cpl Michael D. Banko, Jr., Capt Thomas W. Barrow (2d), Sgt John C. Barry, Cpl Laverne L. Bauman, Sgt Sheldon Becker, TSgt James L. Bell, 2dLt Robert K. Benjamin, Sgt Stephen J. Bobkovich, Maj Kenneth B. Boyd (2d), SSgt Stanley W. Boyko, 1stLt Perry T. Brixey, SSgt Paul E. Brooks.

1stLt Robert G. Brown, Sgt John R. Brown, LtCol Joseph A. Bruder, SSgt Robert M. Callaghan, LtCol Robert E. Cameron, Capt Edwin T. Carlton, Cpl Philip E. Carr, Capt James B. Chandler, SSgt Jeff D. Chappell (2d), Maj Wesley B. Christie, 2dLt David A. Clark, Capt Howard J. Connolly, Pfc Robert L. Cress, Pfc Philip D. Cuff, Sgt Buddy J. Cummins, 2dLt Thomas E. Darnell, Cpl George C. De Mars, Cpl Ralph W. Doaty.

2dLt Harry V. Doyle, 2dLt Edwin K. Dunham, Jr., Cpl John P. Dzuroveik, Cpl Robert A. Eckhardt, SSgt Wayne M. Eckhart, 1stLt William B. Fleming, Cpl John J. Flynn, Jr., Maj David Foos, Jr., 1stLt Eugene D. Foxworth, Jr., Pfc Thomas Franco, 2dLt Edgar R. Franz, Sgt Daniel A. Frydrychow, Cpl Clifford C. Gallagher.



Men are led by trifles—Napoleon

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IN THE 7TH MARINES DURING THE Korean static defense "The Big E" referred to neither the USS *Enterprise* nor to General Graves B. Erskine. Instead it alluded to a large white "E" which perpetually hung in the vicinity of Easy Company's CP.

Static defense situations inevitably pose special morale considerations. Korea is no exception. Spun around The Big E is the story of how one company combatted the problem of keeping morale high in the inertia of a defensive period in Korea. Other units recognized the problem and were successful in developing morale by a variety of means. Many of them used methods similar to Easy Company's. However, this article relates Easy's unique success in maintaining exceptional spirit and submits it as an excellent approach to the problem.

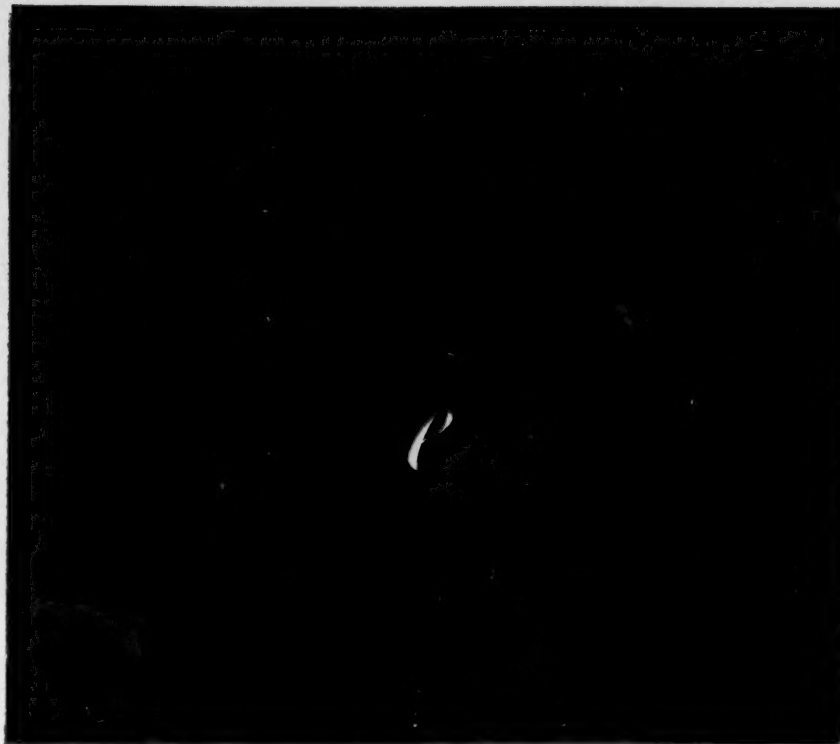
This E, constructed of small saplings which had the bark scaled from them, swung from a portable arch made of similar timbers. The first E was built while Easy was still on the east coast of Korea and free from the ban on cutting trees in South Korea. As any supply officer in the division would have attested, there was no paint to be had, but the E was still young when observed wearing a new coat of white paint. Since that time it has seldom been seen without a fresh paint job.

The Big E came to be symbolic of Easy Company and the gripping enthusiasm which possessed that company. It was one of the things about the company which caused members of other companies to look askance at Easy.

With the advent of The Big E, Easy broke out in a rash of idiosyncrasies. "Here comes Easy," the other troopers would say, as Easy Company came marching down the road at attention and shouting a trick delayed cadence count while other units were at a comfortable route step.

The company secured a bugle through the mail (the company commander's wife acted as purchasing agent back in the States) and, typical of Easy, an accomplished bugler was afterwards heard sounding reveille, taps, officers' call, etc., even when the company was on the MLR.

By Maj D. D. Nicholson, Jr.



A feather was added to the company's cap when the battalion commander assigned it the color detail while the battalion was in division reserve. The company bugler was detailed to sound regular calls to implement the battalion's daily routine. It seemed exceptional when newspapers in the United States published a story on Easy Company's own chaplain—a preaching Pfc—

holding frontline services for the company. It was almost unbelievable when Easy Company fell out for physical drill under arms on a rare day of holiday routine in the luxury of the reserve period.

Easy's ostentation reached its pinnacle when the platoons utilized a Sunday afternoon to vie with each other in close-order drill competition. This contest showed that the





The razzle-dazzle was beginning to pay off

company's feverish spirit had permeated the subordinate units. The platoons were unbelievably sharp for units which had been fighting on the MLR only a few days previously. Somehow they managed to get everyone in the same uniform, except that one platoon's corpsman fell out wearing his Navy dress blues. (How he happened to have that uniform with him in Korea was never explained.)

The final contest found Easy-3 opposing the machine gun platoon. The third platoon was decked out in helmet liners, khaki flannel shirts and green kersey trousers. Members of the machine gun platoon wore creased utility uniforms with green mufflers and utility caps. The battalion executive officer and the S-3 constituted the judging team for the

fierce competition. Easy-3 finally won. The camera-clicking crowd that had gathered to watch the drills let up a roar of applause when the winning platoon strutted off the field singing, "Hold your heads up good'n high, Easy-3 is marching by—SOUND OFF. . ."

✻ TO THOSE WHO STUDIED closely these and other similar antics of Easy Company, it was clear that every one of them had been deliberately inspired by the company commander. He sought to draw his "team" into tighter unity by identifying each member of the company with The Big E, and each unusual event was designed to make the unit appear exceptional. The big question was, of course, whether this falderal—as other units were prone to call Easy's

activities—would accomplish anything more than a good show. That question was soon answered.

After an exceptionally long period in reserve, the battalion was scheduled to take over the sector of the division MLR through which passed the Panmunjom corridor. Because of the unique combat, diplomatic, political and safety problems posed by the peculiarities of the neutral zone, the battalion commander was eager to select the company best suited to take over the sector astride the corridor. His decision: Easy Company. The company commander's spirit-building program was beginning to pay off.

During this period there were many squad positions on a combat outpost line far forward of the MLR. In many cases these positions were

not mutually supporting. This, coupled with the ferocity of enemy attacks against them and the strong desire to minimize casualties, had caused the evolution of a policy whereby the combat outposts were considered contact and reporting agencies. They were not expected to hold against strong attacks, but to withdraw to friendly main positions and shortly recapture the outpost with a larger force, utilizing a so-called recoil tactic after maximum use of supporting arms had blasted the attacking enemy.

A few nights after Easy moved into its MLR positions from reserve, two platoons of enemy hit the company's reinforced squad which was assigned to White, then a code name for the most critical outpost in the sector. The enemy attack was preceded by a barrage which knocked out radio and telephone communications. In the early stages of the attack one of the new replacements, who apparently still needed a few injections of Easy's spirit serum, suggested to the corporal squad leader that they withdraw to the MLR. The squad leader's answer was classic but partially unprintable. He said, "... we hold this hill!" And hold they did. There were three enemy attacks from as many directions and all of them were repulsed, principally through the devastating fire of one light machine gun which was fired successively from its primary, alter-

nate and supplementary positions to meet the three attacks.

Early the next morning the squad leader, his uniform red with blood from dead and wounded he'd attended between assaults, made a report which showed that The Big E had loomed large in his thinking.

☛ WHILE HANDLING the neutral corridor problems with efficiency and diplomacy, in addition to the continued successful defense of the combat outposts, Easy managed to conduct successful offensive operations against the enemy with tank-infantry patrols and a pre-eminently successful night raid—the latter depending a great deal on teamwork and spirit. The battalion staff began to think of Easy Company as a rock of dependability, and all the while The Big E itself featured more and more in the routine of the unit. It was rigged so that vehicles approaching the company CP had to pass right under it, and briefings were held within sight of it.

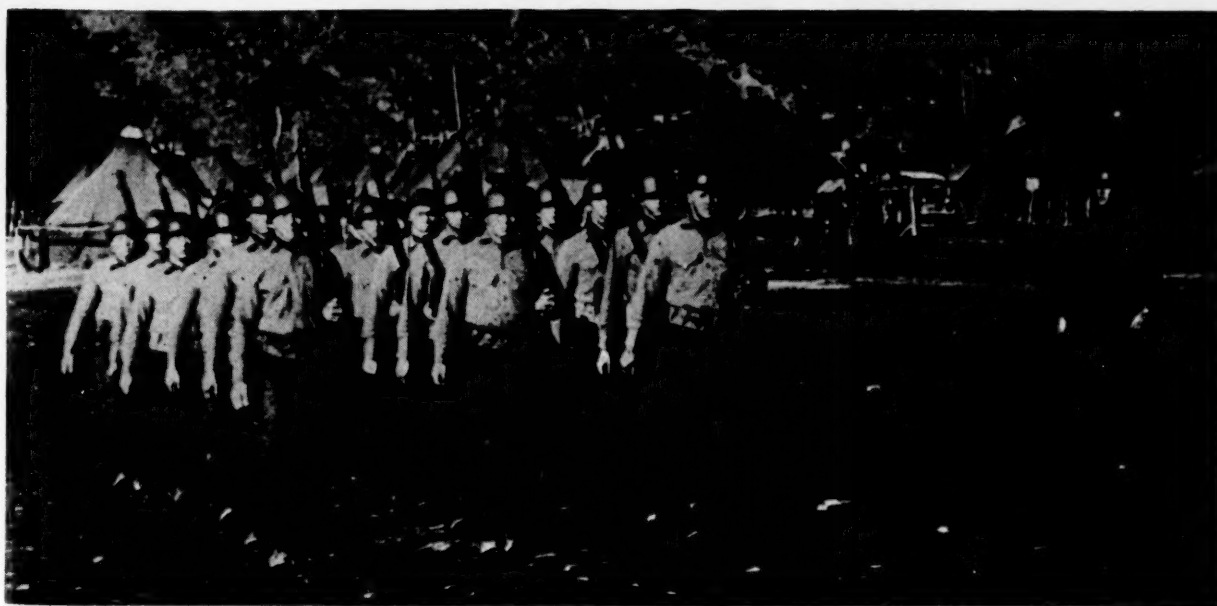
By the time Easy finished its tour on the Panmunjon corridor, few doubted that the drive to instill spirit had been successful or that it had favorably influenced the company's operations.

Easy had discovered some concrete facts about that elusive quality known as spirit. First, there had to be a foundation of good leadership and thorough training. This alone

could be expected to assure an acceptable standard of *esprit de corps*. The standard could be raised slightly by carefully planned, skillfully applied razzle-dazzle, as in the case of the fancy cadence counting and the company bugler. The clearest lesson, though, and the one other units could most readily copy, was the application of symbolism in building esprit.

The Romans knew the value of a symbol when they so closely related their legions with a symbolic eagle-headed standard. Just two years prior to Easy's tour, near the site of the peace talks, a commander of that company had used a symbol to rally his men and fire their spirit. When Easy Company was pushed back from a hill north of Yudam-ni, Captain Walter Phillips took a rifle with the bayonet fixed and drove it into the ground. He said, "C'mon men, this is Easy Company and nobody can take this hill." Though Captain Phillips died 15 minutes later, the symbol of the rifle sticking on its bayonet worked, and Easy held the hill, even though only 30 of the 230 Marines who walked up that hill could walk down the next day when the company was relieved.

In The Big E, Easy Company found, as did the Romans and Captain Phillips, a visible focal point to represent all the intangibles of *esprit de corps*. It was "E for Esprit." USMC



"Hold your heads up good'n high . . . Easy-3 is marching by"

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF PRIMARY DUTIES

PRIMARY DUTY	DUTY MOS	DATES		SIGNATURE	MARKING OFFICER
		From—	To—		
Travel	---	1Jan52	3Jan52	7	P. N. O'Bannon, 1st Lt.
Recruit Training	9900	4Jan52	14Mar52		
Leave	---	15Mar52	24Mar52		
Awaiting Assignment	---	25Mar52	30Mar52	6	P. N. O'Bannon, 1st Lt.
Travel	---	31Mar52	1Apr52		
Storeroom Clerk	4133	2Apr52	30Apr52		
Storeroom Clerk	4133	1May52	14Jun52	7	P. N. O'Bannon, 1st Lt.
FXBkkpr	4111	15Jun52	28Jul52		
SKUSNH	---	29Jul52	31Jul52		
SKUSNH	---	1Aug52			



11207

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It's a Primary Duty

Page four in the SRB can have a vital influence on a Marine's career. Make certain it is marked correctly



By MSgt Cornelius J. Evers

✱ VOLUME I OF THE MARINE Corps Manual weighs eight pounds. It is the guidebook of personnel and general administration for the Marine Corps and it contains an amazing amount of information. For instance, paragraph 15050 defines desertion, 10321 covers pensions and an interesting bit in 49356 tells you how to remove tarnish from gold lace. The manual is detailed and it covers its subjects well, but like the Bible it has many interpretations.

Any administrative clerk or first sergeant will agree that paragraph 11207 is typical. Its thousand-odd

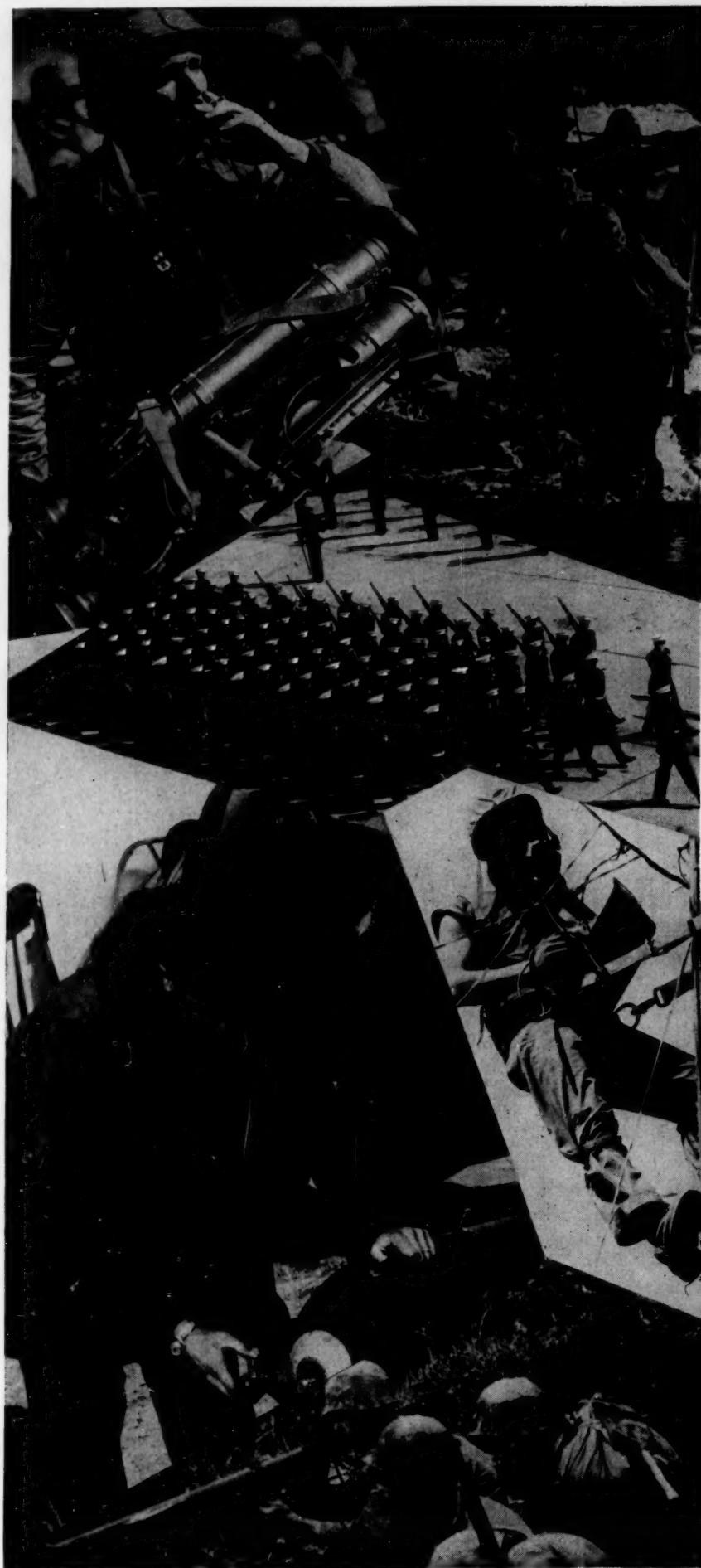
words deal with the chronological record of primary duties, or in plain words, page four of the service record book.

This can be an important page to any Marine, since in these days of composite scores a new importance has been given to primary duties, MOSs and proficiency marks. A mistake by the SRB clerk, the first sergeant or the officer marking proficiency could mean the loss of a promotion or the difference between an honorable discharge and a discharge under honorable conditions. Therefore, a close look at paragraph 11207

and the treatment being given page four is vital.

The paragraph is sub-divided eight times, and so for the moment we will concern ourselves with sub-1 which contains the instructions for both the SRB custodian and the officer doing the marking.

The custodian is instructed that a new entry should be made on page four when there is a change in primary duty, at the end of each no-duty period, when the man finishes a service school, at the regular quarterly interval (except when he is attending a service school) and when-



ever a man is transferred, discharged, or when the book is closed. These are the only instructions for the SRB clerk.

There are three occasions on which proficiency is marked by a Marine's superior officer: quarterly (unless the man is attending a service school), upon completion of a service school, and when he is discharged, transferred or the book is closed. However, if a man has spent the entire period in a no-duty status, no proficiency mark is required.

The remainder of the instructions are relatively simple, but some SRB custodians have trouble with the "primary duty" and the "duty MOS" columns. The primary duty column is to be filled in with a descriptive title of a job performed or a reason for a no-duty period. Surely that is simple enough. Yet, in most cases, someone will list the duty MOS under the primary duty heading when the Marine wasn't performing all the tasks listed in the manual for that field. Knowing the Marine's ability for tagging objects and operations with vividly descriptive names and titles, I can't understand why it shouldn't be just as sim-





ple for him to put his imagination to work and find titles for certain billets. For example, if a clerk in an office has the job of typing correspondence, why not call him a "correspondence clerk" on his page four? Another clerk responsible for the preparation of unit diaries and IRC cards could very well be called a "unit diary clerk."

However, usually these men's primary duties will be listed as clerk typists, which doesn't tell a thing to anyone interested in their duties. They probably have clerk typist MOSs anyway.

Errors will also show up in the duty MOS column from time to time. The manual says that the MOS which most nearly describes the duties performed should be listed. It explains further that this

MOS will not necessarily be the same as the Marine's primary MOS and that it must not be confused with his primary MOS. This means exactly what it says.

For instance, if a master sergeant with a primary MOS of classification chief (0119) is assigned the duties of a battalion sergeant major (0149), his duty MOS would be shown as 0149.

Another mistake made frequently is the use of a basic MOS as a duty MOS. There are few times in the average Marine's career when it is correct to do this. One such occasion comes up only once in a Marine's service—during recruit training. At that time the man's basic MOS and his duty MOS will be identical—9900, Basic Marine. One other example of a period when the two

MOSs may be identical could be the period when a Marine attends a service school.

The appropriate MOS for such periods is the basic MOS of the occupational field in which the school trains a man. The basic MOS of each field is the "learning" MOS, since most service schools give instruction on more than one MOS in a certain occupational field. A master sergeant under instruction at the Personnel Administration School at Parris Island, for example, is learning the duties of all the MOSs in the 01 occupational field. If 0149 is entered in the duty MOS column on page four, it would not be a true picture as he is also learning the duties of a classification clerk, a classification chief, a legal clerk, a legal chief, a clerk typist, a mail and files

clerk and an administrative clerk. Thus, the only MOS that would most nearly describe the duties performed by this master sergeant would be the "learning" MOS—0100 (Basic Personnel and Administration).

Very often, Marines who keep the SRBs up to date will mark a man with a primary MOS under the Duty MOS column, merely because the man has a primary MOS. The manual's instructions are to enter the numerical code for the MOS which most nearly describes the duties performed.

Keeping in mind all the instructions covered by the manual, let's follow a Marine through a few months of his career and see what happens on the page four of his record book.

Since all periods of duty and no duty must be accounted for, the first entry on page four will be made at the recruiting station and will be, in most cases, a travel entry to cover the time in transit to the recruit depot. This line is completed when the new Marine arrives at recruit depot and another is added to indicate his status upon completion of his travel.

Unless a Marine is discharged from the Corps, is hospitalized, dies or has some other misfortune interrupt his recruit training, the new entry is left as it now stands until graduation from training. Let us assume that this Marine completes the training with no interruptions. If he is granted a 10-day leave after boot camp, this fact is noted and the proficiency column is marked to indicate his relative recruit performance. You will also note that this period of training extended beyond the end of a quarter. However, the sheet is not marked until he completes training, since recruit training is considered a service school. The leave entry will be completed when the Marine returns.

At that time a new entry is made to indicate what duties have been assigned or, if no duties have been assigned, the reason for the no-duty period. In this case, it would be "awaiting assignment."

When sent to a new duty station, the last line is completed and a new travel entry is made. No proficiency mark is given in accordance with the instructions which state that no sig-

nature and mark are required when a man is in a no-duty status.

When this Marine arrives at his new duty station, the travel entry is closed out and his duty assignment is noted. For the purpose of this discussion, we will place the Marine in the post exchange as a storeroom clerk immediately upon arrival. Let's leave him in this assignment until the end of the quarter. On 30 April the first "assignment line" must be completed and a new entry opened with the same duty assignment. Now the record book is given to the officer who will mark the man on proficiency.

This procedure goes on indefinitely unless the Marine is court-martialed, transferred, hospitalized or receives a new assignment. A new job assignment is marked accordingly. There are no current regulations which require that a proficiency mark be assigned whenever the Marine is given a new duty assignment within the same unit. Correct procedure is to close out the last line and make a notation of the new assignment.

Now let's assume that our Marine suddenly becomes ill and is admitted to the hospital on 29 July. He is still there when the quarterly markings are due on 31 July. Here is where many marking officers make an erroneous entry.

As the regulations of 11207 state, the correct method is to give a proficiency mark at the end of each quarter unless the Marine is in attendance at a service school or the entire period has been spent in a no-duty status. Yet, many officers will insist that our sick Marine's mark should be placed on the same line with his last duty assignment prior to his admittance to the hospital.

There is absolutely nothing in the regulations stating a man will be given a proficiency mark on the date of admission to a hospital. If the proficiency mark is placed on the line with his last duty station (after 28 July in the case of our Marine), this would indicate that the man has been transferred on the 28th. The only way we can make this entry and still be correct is to enter the proficiency mark and signature on the 31st. The argument against marking this way is that we would be

marking him for a period of no duty.

The confusion seems to stem from the fact that no one understands the part of the instructions "except that no proficiency mark is required if the entire period was spent in a no-duty status." The words "entire period" are not made clear. The answer to the question of what is meant by "entire period" may eliminate the trouble. Obviously, the regulations are referring to a marking period—not the period covered by that one entry. A marking period means the time elapsed from the last mark in proficiency until the date on which another proficiency mark is required. And always remember the three occurrences which will terminate a marking period: the end of a quarter, completion of a service school, and the closing of the SRB. Therefore, whenever a proficiency mark is entered on any other date it can only be classed as erroneous.

One other point that should be mentioned is the use of diagonal lines in the signature column of page four. Paragraph 11200-6 of the manual states that the diagonal line is to be used whenever two or more successive entries made at one time must be signed by the same officer. Therefore, whenever you see a series of lines with a diagonal straight line drawn through them followed by a signature, it signifies that a signature has been placed on each line bisected by that diagonal line. Using this theory, it is easy to understand why these lines are out of place on page four. The only signatures on page four are the lines with proficiency marks. Therefore, the only time that a diagonal line would be appropriate is upon the discharge or death of the Marine. This would be the only case of two lines requiring signatures, one line for the discharge mark and the other line for the final average.

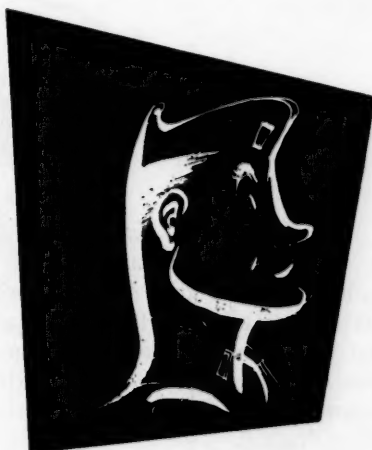
I have tried to point out several examples of situations that could arise in a Marine's career requiring entries on his page four. There are, of course, several others. I believe that paragraph 11207 of the manual should be rewritten so that it will be easier to understand. If examples of each kind of marking were incorporated there would be far less errors on page four of the SRB. USMC



WAIT ONE, LIEUTENANT

Weigh the advantages of the Service before you go back to civilian life

By 1stLt John R. Bradley



I'M NOT TRYING TO "SELL" YOU on the Corps. You were probably convinced that it was the best military outfit in the world before you applied for a commission. Now that you have served in the Marine Corps you should be positive that there is no finer service.

Still, many of you are soon to come face-to-face with what could be one of the most important milestones in your lives—the time when the end of your obligated service draws near and you must decide between continuing a military career or returning to civilian life and the elusive pursuit of the 65-cent dollar.

It wasn't too long ago that I was faced with the same decision, and the pros and cons of the life of a Marine officer are still fresh in my mind. I must admit I wrestled with them for quite some time before I made my decision.

Looking at it from the Corps' side of the picture, it's pretty much of an open-and-shut case. The current world-wide threat of Communism and the growing realization that a free world must remain strong to be safe resulted in recent Congressional legislation which authorized over-all

expansion in the size of the Marine Corps.

The general increase required that the Corps up its officer strength from 7,000 to 10,096 — an edict that created an acute need for junior officers with experience. Thus it is that you find many junior officers assigned billets which call for a rank higher than the one they hold. There are few companies, other than those in Korea or in outfits "beefed up" for some special assignment, that can come close to filling their T/O for company officers.

Thus the Corps' side of the case is a simple one. It needs more good officers and would like to keep you aboard.

Now let's approach your side of the case by starting with a look behind the scenes.

Those of us in the classes of '50 and '51 thought of careers in such fields as insurance, real estate and advertising when we entered college, and we set about to prepare ourselves for these careers in the approved American manner. Many of



us either held, or earned, reserve commissions in the Armed Forces but few of us thought at the time that these commissions would mean more than the usual weekly drills, summer camps or insurance against being drafted.

Then came Korea and with it the shooting phase of the cold war. We were all called to active duty and since then we've gone to Basic School and have either served in Korea or in the capacity of junior officers at various posts and stations of the Corps.

The experience gained in serving in these billets will stand you in good stead whether you stay in the Corps or go back to civilian life, but naturally you will benefit more from your training if you stay in the service. You will have two years seniority if you stay in the Corps, but if you go to a civilian job you will again be a freshman.

But before we go to the credit side of the ledger, let's examine a few of the debit marks chalked up against service life. There are nat-

urally many cases where the traditional "high ground" and "hot chow" have not been available. Those of you who have served in Korea can add a list of hazards and discomforts to the list.

There are other disadvantages and no doubt you have seen your family in real distress when military necessity called for a quick transfer. On these occasions housing has been a problem — often a costly one.

Certainly these discomforts and hardships were all very real ones and you reveal only human tendencies in a desire to avoid them. But, in any case, examine them closely. Were they entirely due to a slip-up on the part of the Marine Corps?

If they were, you know that the Corps did everything in its power to correct them, or if they weren't within the realm of the Corps' authority you know the details were brought to the attention of the responsible parties.

Yes, you have a good working knowledge of the young officer's lot in the Marine Corps. You've been a

part of it for some time. Yet, you haven't quite made up your mind whether to remain on active duty as a reserve officer, to apply for integration into the regular establishment or to elect inactive status as a reserve. (The Universal Military Training and Service Act requires a total of active and inactive reserve service varying from three to eight years.)

So look at it from the financial standpoint, as I did. Would I, I asked myself, have more financial security as a Marine officer or as a civilian?

After the chips are stacked and the profit-and-loss statement is in, you'll find that the salary and allowances of a junior officer are higher than the average college graduate can command in civil life. Then add the service extras—free insurance, free medical care, free or inexpensive entertainment, post exchange and commissary privileges—

and the scales are tipped in favor of the Globe and Anchor.

But there is still some doubt in your mind. You explore the advancement structure both in and out of the service. You find that promotion in the Corps today is more rapid than normal, and you also find that few organizations on the "outside" have a system of promotion equal to that of the services.

Finally there are the intangible benefits—the pride of achievement, and the respect accorded a Marine the world over as a professional who knows his job. For a career in the military is a profession just as is medicine or law.

Before you sum it all up it might be well to consider one other aspect of the case—the occasions when you've said in haste, "If I were only on the outside I'd have told him."

If you had been on the "outside" what would you have done? Be realistic about it and see just how

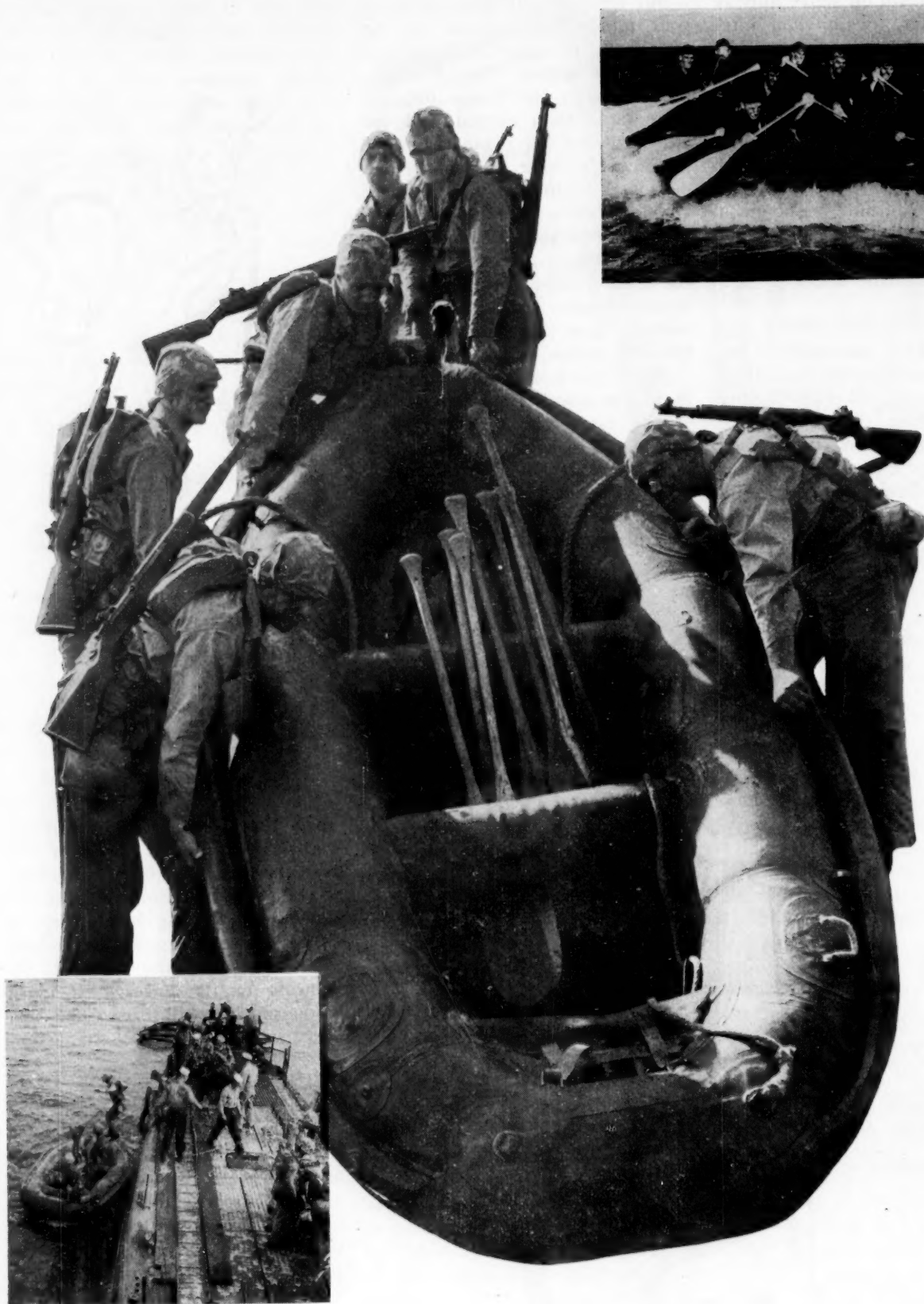


many times you would have really told the boss off and quit your job. It's very seldom that you can afford to chuck job and future for the satisfaction of venting your spleen or expressing your disgust with the disappointment of the moment. A growing family and its attendant responsibilities will prove to be even stronger deterrents to hasty action in the future.

It is also natural to dislike moving from place to place every few years, but it is well to remember that business makes similar demands and there are few of us who can afford the luxury of refusing a transfer when the only other choices are to quit the job or suffer a setback in promotion possibilities.

Be fair to yourself and the Corps. Take time to be objective in reaching your decision. Wait one, Lieutenant! Make your decision the right one—make sure it is in your best interests, and I hope I'll be seeing you around.

USMC



Are we wasting their talents? Let's schedule a definite . . .

MISSION for RECO

By Maj Martin J. Sexton

✻ EVERY VICTORY RECORDED SINCE the cavemen threw rocks at one another is part of the history of the development of reconnaissance. It has always been the leader with the best "picture" of his enemies' positions who dictated the peace terms. Modern warfare with its far-flung battlelines has made impractical such personal observation of the enemy as practiced by Generals Grant and Lee in the Civil War. Yet, the information on terrain features, enemy gun emplacements and troop positions must be gathered.

In the Marine Corps, this job of ferreting out enemy secrets has been given to the reconnaissance company. Yet, Recon is still one of the most misunderstood tactical units within the Fleet Marine Forces. The same apathy which existed toward the mission of reconnaissance units 10 years ago persists today in perhaps an even stronger vein.

Some of the most common attitudes encountered when discussing the reconnaissance company are: "Oh, yes, they're the Aggressor unit that participated in our last maneuver," or "Why should we have a Recon unit when an infantry unit can do the same jobs?" Other skeptics refer to Recon as the "General's boys" or "the outfit that supplies the headquarters commandant with security units." There are other incorrect impressions as regards the Recon company, but these are representative. Let's examine each one of the attitudes in detail.

Whenever an "enemy" is required in FMF maneuvers, the operations officer always calls Recon and invariably the Recon men find themselves sewing on red collar patches and digging defensive beach positions. Usually the net result of these maneuvers is that the personnel undergo a tremendous physical exertion; participate in (sometimes)

valuable scouting, patrolling and reconnaissance missions; and invariably succumb to the "superior" friendly forces, being rendered an ineffective and dejected maneuver enemy.

It is felt strongly that the employment of a highly specialized unit such as a reconnaissance company in an Aggressor role is a misuse of skilled personnel, which is to the detriment of the individual and the unit. Far greater benefit would be derived were the unit to execute reconnaissance missions for the division or in direct support of one or more of the regiments. At the same time, such employment would enable the regiments and battalions to realize the capabilities of the unit and to put into practice the specialized talents possessed by Recon personnel.

The second attitude (that a regular line outfit can perform Recon's duties better) is held by a number of Marines. In a way, it is a natural reaction that evinces pride in one's unit, but at the same time it illustrates a complete lack of understanding of the highly specialized training undergone by a reconnaissance company, and its capabilities if correctly employed.

Recently, the writer was speaking to a regimental executive officer about reconnaissance in general, and the latter asked, "How many men do you have in your company?" When he heard that the company had about a hundred enlisted, he exclaimed, "I'll wager that we have 100 men that can run rings around yours." Such a statement illustrates justifiable pride in one's unit but at the same time exhibits a deplorable lack of understanding of Recon's function.

The writer went on to inquire if the colonel had 100 men who could handle rubber boats in a seven-foot surf; if he possessed personnel who could swim several miles of open sea to the beach in order to gain hydrographic information; if he had men who had attended UDT school, men who understood the information desired by UDTs and how Recon and UDT objectives intermeshed; if he had personnel who were qualified for submarine operations and capable of "free ascent" (release from a submarine while

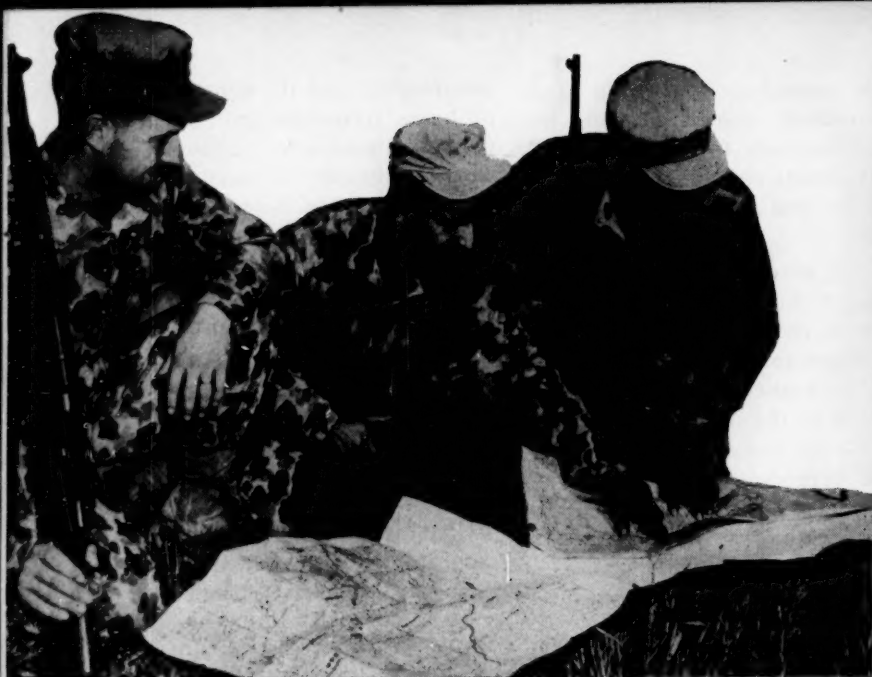
submerged) and the subsequent amphibious reconnaissance; if he had personnel who were trained in PBM work as regards reconnaissance (release of rubber boats from bomb bays and paddling to enemy beaches for reconnaissance or raid missions); if the regiment possessed personnel who had trained constantly for motorized patrols until they had achieved a high degree of proficiency; if the regiment had personnel trained to execute raids, to operate for protracted periods of time behind enemy lines, and to carry out destruction (demolition) missions; and if he could find 100 men who were accurate with sketching and mapping procedures.

Recon Co members are trained in all of these specialties in addition to being as competent as the average line Marine in the basic subjects required of all Marines. The regimental executive turned aside with a wry grin and said, "Well, no, not exactly. But we could train our personnel to accomplish those specialties as well as your people." That statement was exactly what was expected. Special groups of men can be trained, but the fact remains that in the personnel of the reconnaissance company a well-trained unit is available now.

Let's look at Recon for a moment. It is a small, compact, lightly-armed and highly-trained unit that generally operates as small patrols and detachments for the purpose of obtaining intelligence in an assigned zone of action. All Recon personnel are first-class swimmers and are kept constantly at the peak of physical fitness by a rugged conditioning program that is a combination of basic commando and raider-type training. The result is a superbly conditioned Marine trained in intelligence specialties (amphibious and land alike) in addition to being proficient in the basic training that line units receive.



RECON



Plan it by day, hit it at night

As far as furnishing security for the division headquarters or any other unit is concerned, a sad precedent for such misuse was established during World War II. To illustrate graphically that such is not a thing of the past, the writer several years ago observed a reconnaissance company being assigned the mission of furnishing security for an artillery battalion—and at the same time an RCT was attacking to seize its initial objective! All this over ground that the company had painstakingly scouted prior to the regiment's arrival in the area.

ALTHOUGH MANY a headquarters commandant would welcome the additional security furnished by a reconnaissance company, those who recognize the correct employment of tactical units would deplore such use. Often the excuse is that the company is being given a breather, and while the men are resting they may as well furnish security.

The only fallacy in this argument is that the rest period invariably becomes quite extended, since the unit being furnished the security is reluctant to get along without it. Also, personnel furnishing security get very little rest, even in a division headquarters area. Furthermore, "double jeopardy" may result from the aforementioned employment in that, while providing security, the reconnaissance company may be

rushed into some threatened sector to plug a gap or to help stem a penetration. Picture the over-all effect of a hundred lightly-armed Marines turning the tide! The point is that they should be using their training to determine where and when such a penetration might develop.

The attitude that "we don't want any of the General's boys patrolling in our area; we can take care of it ourselves" would be humorous if it were not for the fact that it is much too widespread. Such an attitude existed among some units in Korea as well as in units not serving in the combat area.

What can the reconnaissance company, or a portion of it, do to assist a battalion or regiment in its assigned sector or zone of action?

First, let us examine the defensive mission for which Recon companies should be responsible. As Recon personnel are trained in stealth, all missions of scouting and patrolling behind enemy lines should be assigned to them. These missions will include ground surveillance for foot, vehicle and tank routes; screening forward of the MLR during relief of company to regimental size units; and all extensive night patrols and raids. Another reason to assign missions of this type to Recon personnel is that due to their training they can stay in enemy territory two or three days at a time. Combat mis-

sions are also in direct line with Recon's training. Raids on enemy command posts and observation posts and sorties for enemy prisoners also should be Recon's job.

In offensive operations, the reconnaissance company may be given the duties of screening forward of the attacking elements on the front or flanks, re-establishing contact, probing for enemy positions and conducting scouting and rading patrols.

All of these missions apply mainly to land warfare. In addition, of course, is amphibious operations Recon can gather important hydrographic information prior to landings. Other pre-invasion duties as, for example, the capture of prisoners, contacting of friendly natives and the reconnoitering of planned



Home safe, with details



with detailed information

sites for installations can be handled by one or more Recon patrols. During the actual landings Recon men can guide the initial waves and mark the beaches. They can also be used for diversionary landings and for determining if adjacent islands are occupied by enemy troops.

When discussing the division reconnaissance company, the varying considerations of amphibious and land reconnaissance, and the responsibility for each, come up. Even among reconnaissance personnel there is a strong difference of opinion regarding these responsibilities. Some feel that the division reconnaissance company should be responsible mainly for the amphibious phase, while others believe that the company should be responsible for both amphibious and land recon-

naissance. Still another group feels that Recon should be solely concerned with the land reconnaissance phase.

Those who advocate the first viewpoint use the old faithful standby that the Marine Corps itself is amphibious in nature and so should confine every facet of reconnaissance to the landing itself. Those who feel that the company should be responsible and prepared equally for amphibious and land reconnaissance argue that the valuable pre-D-day information can be gathered on the proposed or preferred landing beaches, boat lanes, etc.; and then, subsequent to the landing, the unit can carry out extensive land reconnaissance missions. The main argument against this dual role is that an amphibious landing generally will be conceived and planned on a corps or higher level. As such, it is argued that the force reconnaissance battalion, or similar unit, should carry out all of the pre-D-day amphibious reconnaissance work. The rebuttal to this is that there may not be such a unit trained and available. (There wasn't one at Inchon.) Even if the unit is available, the manifold commitments of reconnaissance units during the planning phase would certainly make welcome all available elements.

The people who believe the division reconnaissance company should be responsible solely for land reconnaissance are, of course, the same ones who argue that a force unit will conduct all the pre-D-day work. The line of demarcation is still not definite and the subject is quite a controversial one, evoking vociferous arguments whenever discussed among

intelligence or reconnaissance personnel.

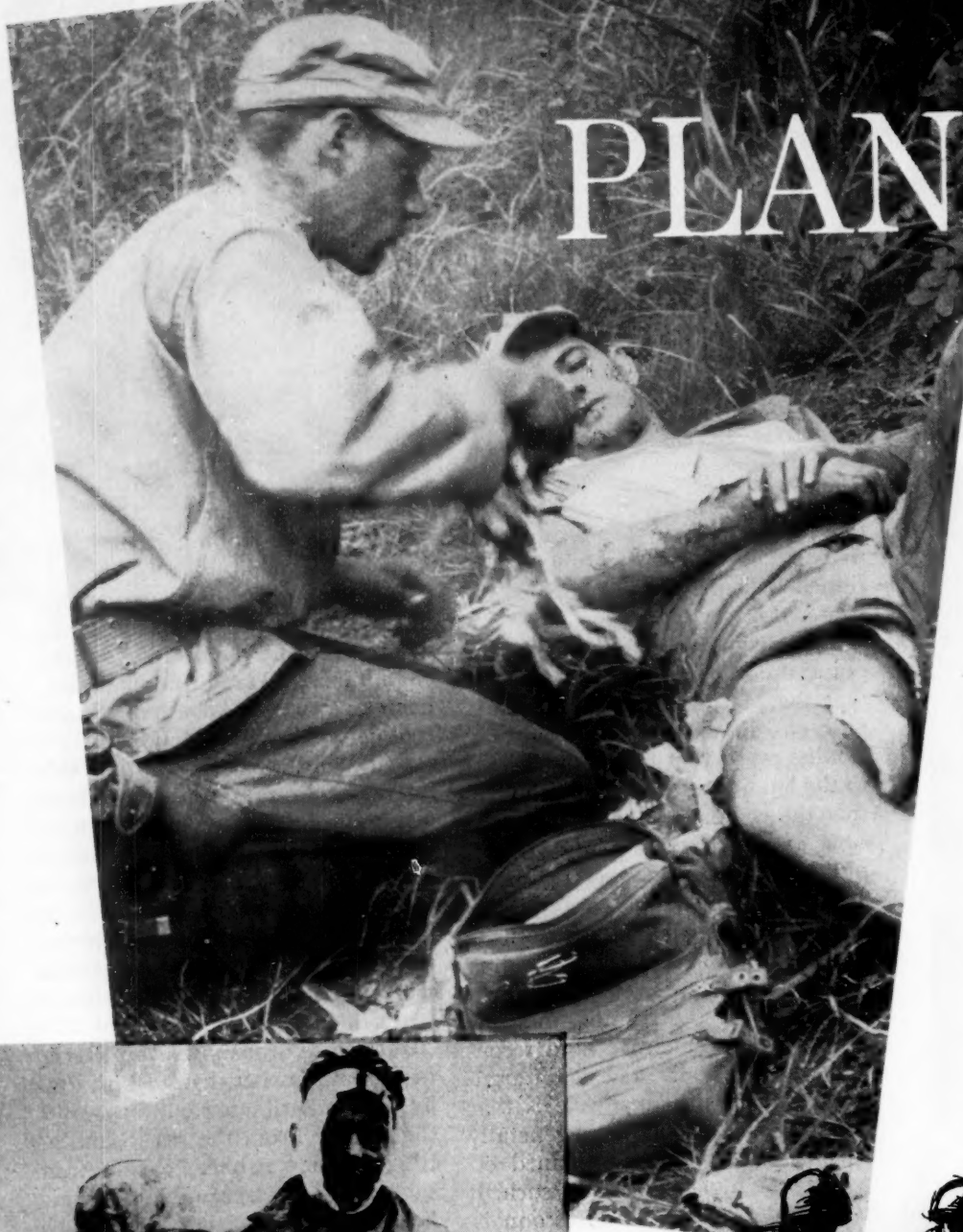
It is the opinion of the writer that the reconnaissance company should be prepared and responsible for both amphibious and land reconnaissance. Each day, warfare is becoming more complex. The introduction of helicopters and possible use of submarine troop transports has imposed new complications upon the field of amphibious warfare; new techniques and doctrines are being evolved for their employment in any future conflict. It is vital under the circumstances that all Marine reconnaissance units be utilized to the maximum.

Where to, then? We in Recon need go no further than to a hit tune by Irving Berlin for our answer to the critics. From the sea—landing from our new rubber boats or from submarines to reconnoiter enemy-held beaches; on land—striking beyond the main line of resistance with motorized patrols; from the air—cashing in on the new developments of three-dimensional warfare via helicopter: Recon is ready. "Anything you can do, we can do better."

USMC



PLAN FOR Y



R YOUR WOUNDED

The Marine Corps always brings its casualties out, everyone knows that. But there's a right and a wrong way to go about it

By Capt Eugene R. Hering, Jr., USN

THE MARINE CORPS HAS LONG prided itself on the fact that its wounded and dead are not left behind in battle. This fact, as much a part of tradition as the Mameluke sword, has paid dividends in morale and has increased the will to fight of the individual Marine.

It follows that a function so vital should not be left entirely to the aidmen. It requires supervision and becomes one of the responsibilities of command of the platoon leader. The well-being of the casualty depends upon efficient care and evacuation and, equally important, the performance of the entire platoon in subsequent engagements may be influenced by proper attention to this responsibility. In addition, improper planning may result in a disastrous loss of firepower if litter bearers must come from combat units rather than from supporting elements as they should.

During training periods the platoon commander must insure that all personnel are instructed by the battalion medical staff in basic first aid for battle wounds. The individual Marine is taught that if he is wounded, he must remain calm and that he will be taken care of if he does not lose his head. He knows that if his wound is minor, he or his buddy should apply a battle dressing and continue to deliver fire until the action abates.

Of course, if a wound is more serious the problem becomes more difficult. But a Marine is taught that he should make his way to a place of relative safety where the word can be quietly passed for the company aidman to move up or, if he is unable to move himself, his buddy may assist him.

Above all, it is imperative that all hands realize that the movement of a casualty will only be out of the direct line of fire and that no casualty will evacuate himself from the platoon zone of action without clearing through one of the company aidmen.

But let us get into the duties of the company aidmen in order to set

the background for the platoon commander's responsibility in the over-all picture of casualty care and evacuation.

Prior to the unit moving out, an aidman usually will consult with the platoon commander on the objective of the impending attack, the terrain features involved, possible routes of evacuation, availability of litter bearers and the position which the company aidmen will take in the formation.

Once the platoon has jumped off, the corpsman has the responsibility for directing removal of casualties to a place of relative safety where he can administer first aid. This does not mean removal from the



platoon zone but only to a place protected by terrain features from direct fire.

In this connection, it should be noted that it is not desirable for a corpsman to expose himself to direct fire recklessly while going to the aid of a casualty in an exposed position. Appraisal of the situation and consultation with the platoon commander or platoon sergeant may result in the use of measures such as covering fire, smoke screens or employment of armor as a shield, which will give the venture greater chances of success. If the assault is moving, the aidman may be ordered to delay until the casualty lies behind the advance. These precautions are necessary not only for the preservation of the corpsman, but also for the safety of the casualty. If the precautions are followed, the casualty will not become a further target during evacuation over fire-swept terrain.

When it comes to evacuation of the casualty, the corpsman's judgment must be followed. If he believes that the condition of the casualty demands evacuation, he directs the man to the evacuation route or contacts litter-bearer squads by the best communications available—radio, voice, runner or field phone.

THE LITTER BEARERS ordinarily are assigned from battalion headquarters, with personnel such as clerks and cooks being utilized. The stretcher teams usually are stationed with a corpsman at rifle company headquarters. Often variations occur, however, and the platoon commander cannot take this source of litter bearers for granted. Usually eight men per rifle company are expected, and the platoon commander must assure himself that stretcher teams are available.

Although members of the rifle platoon may be used as litter bearers, this source is mentioned only to be condemned. Sometimes, through poor planning or because of an emergency, only the riflemen are available to aid in evacuation of the casualties, but utilization of platoon personnel results in loss of fire-power when it may be needed most. On the other hand, should a platoon which has taken high casualties be relieved, its remaining members may be used to carry out their comrades.



Off the line by litter . . .




. . . emergency dressings at the forward aid station . . .

Members of the reserve rifle platoon can be employed as litter bearers in an emergency, but this is also far from ideal. As Captain Charles R. Stiles, a former platoon leader in Korea, has explained it:

"I feel that the support platoon should not be used for casualty evacuation. In the attack, when large-scale casualties occur, the support platoon will inevitably be committed to action. This platoon is the company commander's tactical

Sunday punch. In a moving situation, the support platoon is used to maintain contact with adjacent units, as a flank or rear guard and for numerous other tactical jobs. If the platoon is used for casualty evacuation, the company commander may be caught with his guard down.

"Our possible future battlefield opponent is an artist at the counter-attack, and the supporting platoon must be poised continuously for



such an event. To use it for casualty evacuation in the attack might cause us more casualties in the long run."

In Korea, native laborers have frequently been used for carrying rations, water and ammunition forward on litters and for evacuation of wounded personnel on the return trip. Availability of laborers, of course, depends on the local situation.

● STILL ANOTHER POINT regarding litter cases and their evacuation is that care must be taken by non-medical personnel in administering morphine to wounded. Indiscriminate use of morphine will result in making litter cases out of ambulatory casualties.

Other methods of transportation are often available for evacuation of wounded. Two jeep ambulances should be assigned to battalion headquarters and should function as far forward as terrain and enemy activity will permit. But when these vehicles are called forward, explicit instructions must be given as to the exact location to which they are to proceed and the route to be taken. Since jeep ambulances frequently draw enemy mortar and artillery fire, they should not be brought up to an area under direct observation of the enemy.

It also should be noted that when ambulances are not immediately

available, casualties can be transported to the battalion aid station or command post area by any vehicle returning from the front.

The ideal method of evacuation is by helicopter. However, the whirlybirds should be used with discretion since their number is limited and they are targets for enemy fire when observed. When a platoon or company commander wants to call in a helicopter for evacuation of a casualty, he contacts his battalion commander.

While evacuation by 'copter is the fastest and easiest way to handle casualties, care must be exercised that minor casualties are not evacuated by air. Since helicopters usually by-pass the battalion aid station, men with minor wounds would be delayed in returning to duty. And while helicopters should be used whenever possible for the serious casualties, main reliance must be placed upon routine methods of evacuation.

Let us retrogress for a moment. The 1st Platoon of Baker Company is on the move. As the attack develops, a corporal in the second squad is hit. He makes his way to a relatively protected spot, and the word is quietly passed for the corpsman to move forward and give first aid.

The necessity for passing the word quietly cannot be over-emphasized. Loud shouting by too many men in

. . . next stop, the hospital ship



the vicinity of the casualty can have a demoralizing effect on the troops, since it gives the impression that the entire platoon is being "clobbered." The word for a corpsman can be passed in code or the man's name can be used. This is preferable to the simple call, "Corpsman!"

After administering first aid to our corporal, the aidman decides whether he will be evacuated or returned to the line. The platoon commander has previously impressed upon his men that the corpsman's word is law in these matters.

If litter carry is indicated, the company aidman contacts the bearers. If the situation is such that jeep ambulances can be brought forward with relative safety, the platoon commander notifies the company commander who orders up the vehicles and assumes responsibility for their employment. If the patient's condition warrants helicopter evacuation, the platoon commander informs the company commander who decides on the advisability of bringing a 'copter into the area and communicates the request to battalion.

Switching from the attack for a moment, we note that in the ideal defensive situation, where all units are tied in, where communications to higher echelons are open and close liaison has been established with all supporting units, casualty care and evacuation should be at its highest peak of efficiency. Platoon commanders must insure, however, that all the previously mentioned means are in readiness at all



Battalion surgeons' work is close to the firefight



times. When action is light there is time to take stock of the health of the platoon and to inaugurate such measures as may be necessary to prepare it for future offensive action. Minor wounds and complaints may be attended, and the borderline cases of physical fitness may be evacuated from the platoon.

In other defensive actions, where the platoon is occupying an extended front or is required to defend isolated outposts, casualty care can be a serious problem. All facilities mentioned previously as pertaining to the assault may be considered for use. It is particularly important in the defense of isolated outposts that the most protected area in the perimeter of defense be utilized as a collecting point for casualties, and that higher echelons be notified of an accumulation of ineffectives.

Of all situations, none requires as much detailed planning to insure adequate casualty care and evacuation as does the patrol.

Combat patrols usually require troops to engage the enemy actively; therefore, there will probably be casualties. Assigned medical personnel usually accompany the patrols which are reinforced as circumstances dictate. When a casualty occurs, the patrol commander has several courses of action open to him:

1) He can take the casualty along with the main body of the patrol. Such action will be taken when the wound is minor, when the patrol is nearing its objective, when the return route of the patrol is not to be along the route of original advance, or when the route of evacuation is too insecure to send the man back or leave him at a collecting point with attendants.

2) He can leave the casualty at a designated assembly or rallying point along the route of advance. This method is indicated when the patrol is to return shortly over the same route and personnel can be left with the casualty to insure reasonable protection. This method may also be used if supporting elements have the capability of coming out to collecting points to accomplish evacuation.

3) He can evacuate the man by motor transport or ambulance if the route is secure and passable.

4) He can evacuate the casualty by helicopter if one is available and the situation is conducive to such an action.

As reconnaissance patrols have the mission of gaining information and their success usually depends upon their ability to remain undetected, the patrol commander is forced to balance the need for secrecy against the requirement for medical assistance on the patrol.

As a rule of thumb, reconnaissance patrols of less than squad size will not be accompanied by medical personnel, while those of two squads or more usually include corpsmen and perhaps litter bearers. Selection of the aidmen for these patrols must be

made in a manner more intelligent than other members of the platoon.

The aidman is a highly trained technical assistant. He has been through Navy recruit training, 12 weeks of instruction in Hospital Corps School and five weeks special instruction at a field medical service school.

When a corpsman joins a platoon, he must be made a part of that closely-knit team. The platoon commander must consult with him on the health of the unit, on sanitary conditions indicated and, most important of all, on anticipated combat engagements. It is imperative that if the company aidman is to carry out his duties, he have the full



At the Medical Battalion, a team of doctors takes over

considered carefully. Some veterans have many of the accomplishments of the combat Marine, but relatively inexperienced corpsmen may well defeat the mission of the entire patrol.

Now that we have seen the corpsman's role in various combat situations, let us glance at the man himself. Hospital corpsmen are usually assigned from the battalion medical section on the basis of two per rifle platoon. They are as much a part of the platoon as any other member, but because their training has not been as complete as that of the Marines they serve with, they require close supervision and even more guidance from the platoon com-

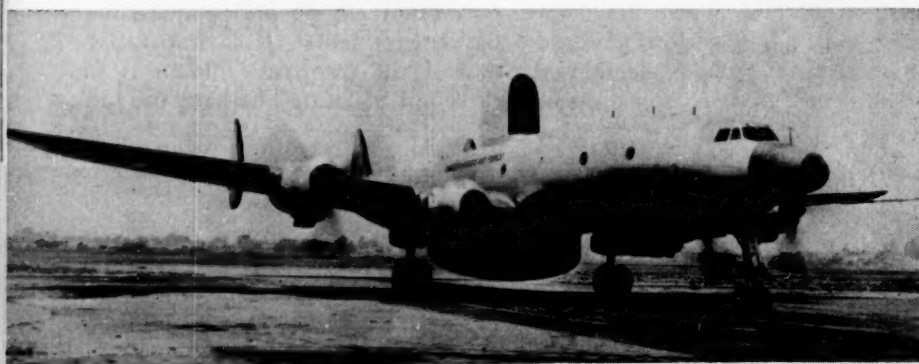
mander. The corpsman's backing of the platoon commander in matters that deal with his technical specialty. Such confidence and authority placed in the corpsman will pay dividends in maintaining the effective strength of the platoon.

While conservation of fighting strength is the primary mission of the medical department, the morale factor that is supplied by the proper utilization of those highly trained, highly motivated hospital corpsmen cannot be over-emphasized. The company aidman who, through his devoted efforts to the platoon, attains the status of the family doctor to his men, may well be a major influence in the supreme test of battle.

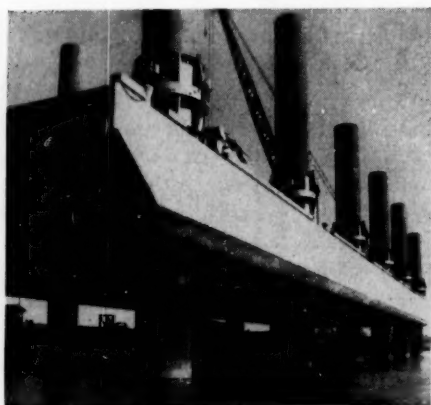
USMC

in brief

Newest flying radar station for the Air Force and the Navy (below) is based on the Super Constellation transport design. Produced by Lockheed Aircraft, the plane carries over six tons of radar and electronic gear.



The Marine Corps has ordered a new Sikorsky troop-carrying helicopter, the S-56, which is capable of transporting a platoon of men. Equipped with self-sealing fuel tanks, the new aircraft has detachable nylon flak curtains that will turn back small-arms fire. A range of 150-200 miles can be obtained by installing auxiliary fuel tanks. Production of the first S-56s will take about 30 months, but will be cut to 18 months in the later phases of the helicopter's production program.



The new dock-barge (above) can be floated anywhere a need arises for a strong pier. Once in position, the hydraulically-operated pilings raise the dock to the desired height.

Tests of the proposed new metal chevron insignia are presently being conducted by the 1st Mar Div in Korea. Designed to replace the stencil-method of marking utilities, the insignia is being tested for strength, size and color, and to determine whether the clutch-type or pin-type fastener would be more acceptable. If accepted, the insignia will be worn on the collar of the utility coat, the field jacket and other organizational clothing.



Marine SSgt Barbara O. Barnwell, the first woman to be awarded the Navy-Marine Corps Medal for heroism, is shown being decorated by General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps. Sergeant Barnwell received the award for saving a Marine's life in the Atlantic ocean off Camp Lejeune. A regular Marine since 1949, she is presently attached to the I&I staff at Fort Schuyler, New York. This was the third life the Woman Marine has saved.

A catapult operated by steam from a ship's main boilers will be incorporated in the USS *Forrestal* (below), the Navy's new super-carrier due to join the fleet in 1955.



An abbreviated code of signals, similar to the Continental (International Morse Code) has been developed by Marine Captain Nils B. E. Forsberg. The copyrighted code uses only dots instead of the conventional dot and dash impulses of the Morse Code. The new code makes the transmission and reception of radio signals less complicated and will save on transmitter input power.

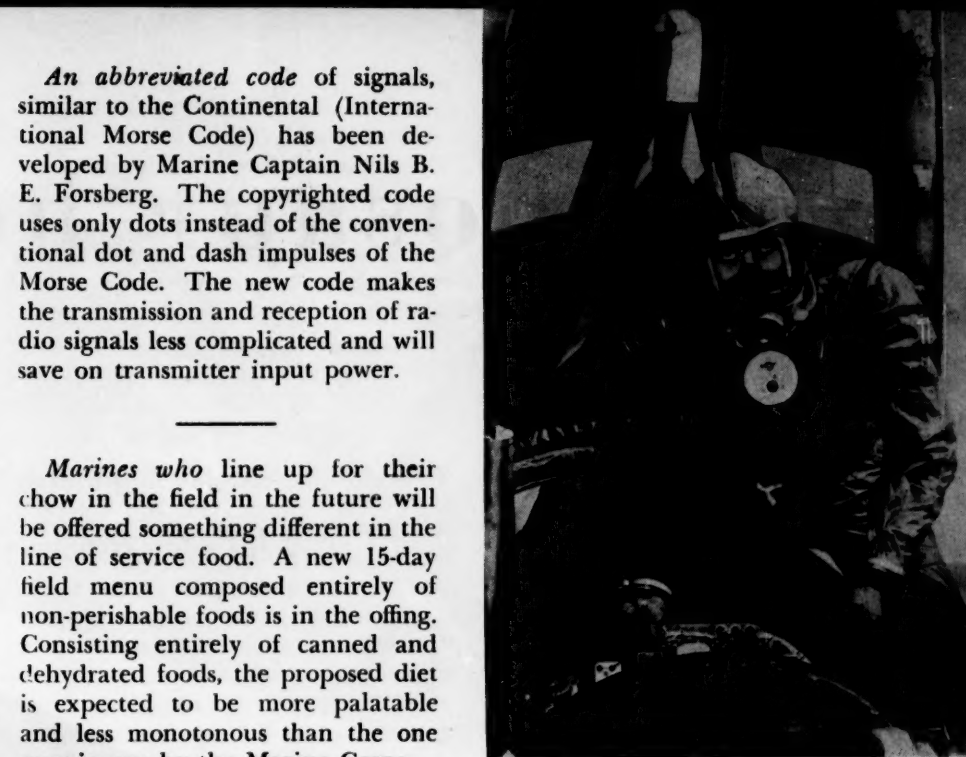
Marines who line up for their chow in the field in the future will be offered something different in the line of service food. A new 15-day field menu composed entirely of non-perishable foods is in the offing. Consisting entirely of canned and dehydrated foods, the proposed diet is expected to be more palatable and less monotonous than the one now in use by the Marine Corps.

During a recent visit to Boston, three British Marines (below) pause to read the new Guidebook For Marines now on sale.

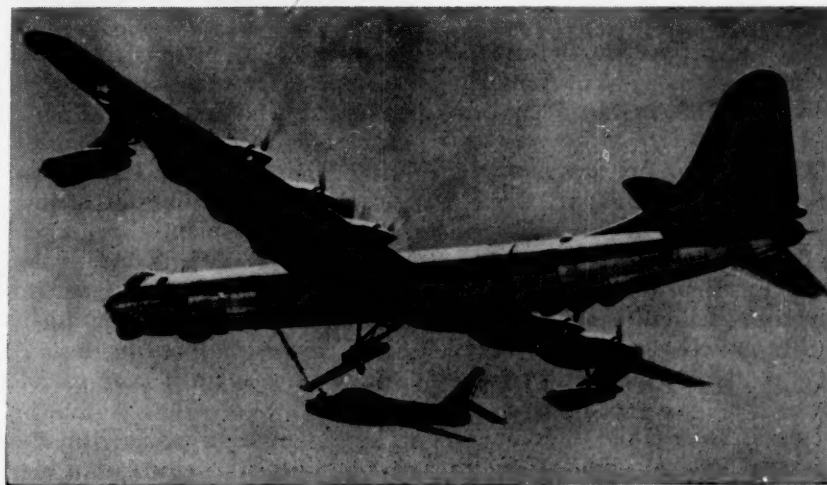


Regulations governing the future issuance of the National Defense Service Medal have been announced by the Defense Department. The bronze medal will be awarded to anyone who served honorably in the Armed Forces between June 27, 1950 and a date to be determined later. No person will be entitled to more than one award of the medal, but it may be made posthumously.

Combination gun mounts and recoil mechanisms for the 90mm guns of the new Patton medium tanks are now in production. Mounted in a one-piece, cast-steel turret, it is now possible to replace the 90mm gun tube in 10 minutes instead of the previously required 18 hours.



Piloting the Navy's Skyrocket, Marine LtCol Marion E. Carl set aviation records in two dimensions recently. On his first record-breaking flight, Colonel Carl unhooked from a B-29 at 34,000 feet, ignited his plane's rockets and pointed its needle-sharp nose at the stratosphere. At 75,000 feet the fuel was exhausted, but Colonel Carl held his climb angle until the Skyrocket had carried him to 83,325 feet, a new world's record. Twelve days later, in the same plane, the colonel set a speed record for military pilots when he flew at 1,143 miles per hour.



The Air Force recently announced the successful development of the B-36 bomber as a carrier for reconnaissance fighter-type aircraft. Above, a jet plane approaches the retrieving mechanism for an in-flight "landing."

No dinosaur here

● SIXTY-EIGHT ARMORED AMPHIBIANS preceded the assault units of the 2d Marine Division to the beach. Thirty-one were disabled by the time they were 500 yards inland. This was Saipan.

High losses are sometimes anticipated and accepted on the basis of a "calculated risk" that must be assumed. If an individual unit can make a large contribution to the over-all mission, heavy losses to the particular unit may be considered acceptable.

What was the LVT(A) supposed to do at Saipan? It was to perform the mission for which it was primarily designed and built—to provide fires on the beach during the interval between the lifting of naval gunfire and the physical assault of the beach by the leading platoons of infantry.

But did its employment in the first wave at Saipan advance this mission to such a degree that heavy losses were acceptable? Or for that matter should the LVTAs be used that way at all? Are we wasting this weapon and sending it on its way to the scrap heap—at \$175,000 each?

There are several missions usually assigned to the LVT(A) in an amphibious operation:

1. To precede the assault waves, providing neutralizing fires on the beach during the final run to the shore.
2. To attack by fire any remaining enemy installations in the beach area.
3. To assist in beach defense.
4. To function as artillery until the division artillery is ashore and prepared to receive fire missions, and to act as reinforcing artillery as ordered.

But does the armored amphibian adequately perform any of these missions? Let us take the "neutralizing" mission. The artillery weapon of the LVT(A) is a single-shot weapon. Mounted as it is on a moving platform, it is inaccurate for the

Can the present-day amphibian fulfill its mission?

Perhaps a few changes are in order

destruction of "point" targets when it is waterborne (and we shouldn't be concerned with destruction during the ship-to-shore movement, anyway). How can you neutralize a large beach area with a slow-fire weapon? It certainly will not keep the enemy's head down!

Once ashore, or preferably hull down in the water, the LVT(A) can attack enemy installations on or just off the beach. Again, BUT—this employment makes it necessary for the individual vehicle to become involved in a firefight in the midst of landing troops. This results in slowing down the infantry rate of advance.

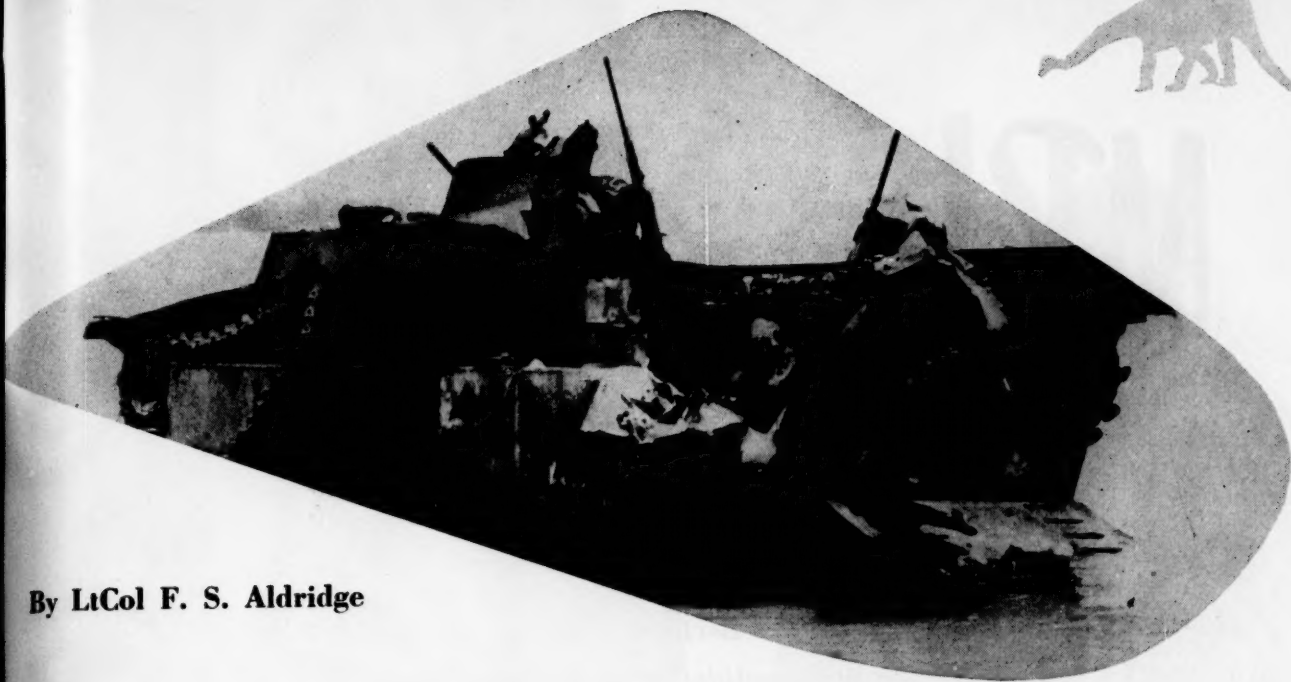
There is nothing wrong with the mission of beach defense except that LVTAs need not be in the first wave to accomplish this mission.

The artillery mission of the armored amphibians will always remain secondary to the assault mis-

sion as long as they land as the first wave. The status of training of LVT(A) units as artillery will never be adequate to provide close supporting fires to infantry units until the artillery mission, and not the assault mission, becomes the primary one.

The armored cruiser of World War I days was never worth a darn because it tried to do two things at once. It was supposed to be as fast as a cruiser and carry big guns of a caliber normally installed on battleships. As a result of the armored cruiser's split personality it could do neither job satisfactorily and the ships of this class were sunk or decommissioned. The analogy to the LVT(A) is obvious!

If by placing the LVT(A) in the first wave the missions as presently visualized are not fulfilled, what should we do with it? Change the missions? Change the employment?



By LtCol F. S. Aldridge



If we don't do something the vehicle will have outlived its usefulness, will become the dinosaur of the amphibious operation, and thus may become extinct. If the LVT were not such a good weapon, this might be put down to progress and "the old order changeth." But it is good, and getting better, and should not be lost to us because of poor tactical employment. Let's use it properly!

Neutralization tries to keep heads down over an area—not destroy. Since the armored amphibian does not carry armament that can neutralize a large area, let's replace the present weapons of some LVTs with guns that can neutralize. If 40mm or 20mm guns were placed in turrets on the basic LVT frame, we would have a weapon that could lead the waves into the beach and provide the last-minute neutralization required to protect the assault waves. Once ashore the "40/20mm LVT" could move inland with the battalion landing team and carry out the missions of an AAA-AW unit in close support of infantry.

However, the requirement of any landing force to have organic weapons that provide fires for destruction of any remaining installations on or near the beach must still be considered. To satisfy this requirement a limited number of the present LVTs can be brought in after the initial waves and placed on the flanks in position to deliver fires for

destruction. Placing the weapon on the flank will tend to keep its fires from retarding the forward impetus of the infantry. Beach defense can be implemented by these same LVTs when there is a requirement for this mission.

The great mass of the armored amphibians should be assigned to the artillery regiment. Two of the artillery battalions should have them as their basic weapon. The remaining light battalion equipped with the towed 105 will be available for general support and airborne missions. Thus the "armored" artillery will be able to get into the beach earlier, it will be better protected from enemy fires (including atomic) during all phases of the operation and, most important, it will be able to move inland with the fast-moving BLT and drive for deep objectives.

This employment of the LVTs is in line with the times. It is a plan that recognizes and makes provisions for the need to neutralize the beach up until the moment the first troops land. It also recognizes the requirement of the landing force in the future to get off the beach and *keep going* with most supporting arms as part of the task force.

The LVT will not become the dinosaur of amphibious operations if we revise our outmoded tactical thinking and use the armored amphibian as it should be used. US ♣ MC



MRI

...aide to the Gs

*The 'Mechanical Brain' can't make decisions, but it
is an expert at consolidating scraps of information*



By LtCol H. L. Oppenheimer

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IN ANY LARGE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION information is the background for all major top-management decisions. Whether to raise or lower prices, whether to hire or fire personnel, whether to buy or sell equipment, whether to concentrate in one sales area rather than another, whether to raise or lower inventory—all of these decisions must be based on information.

For this information to be practical it must meet three qualifications: It must be accurate, it must be timely and it must be obtained easily.

Inaccurate information can put a man out of business in a hurry, and, by the same token, accurate information is useless if it is not received in time to correct mistakes before the business is ruined. In the third case, if the cost of obtaining the information is more than the profits or savings that can be accomplished by having it, a business firm will either try to find a cheaper method of obtaining the information or will try to get along without it.

Take the case of an entrepreneur of a small drug store in a country town. He can get most of the information he needs for operation by merely being present and keeping his eyes open. He can record all of his daily transactions in 30 minutes

in the evening and he can take an inventory in three hours at the end of a month.

But the president of a vast grocery chain is faced with a different situation. He must make a host of major decisions daily, and his many assistants must make many more in his name. In this particular case the decisions must be based on a great array of complicated information reports which are presented in a constant flow by an army of clerks

and bookkeeping machines. Big business operates by machine.

Like the president of a large corporation, the commanding general of an army, a corps or a division is faced with many decisions daily.

Upon the general may depend the lives of thousands of men or the fate of a nation. One decision can change the political map of the world, or destroy a city of a million souls.

All these important decisions must



be based on information, and here is where the general staff is faced with its two greatest problems:

How can this information be secured from lower units, consolidated and presented to the commanding general in an intelligent form, rapidly enough so that it isn't out of date and obsolete by the time it arrives?

How can this information be obtained easily enough so that the effort of obtaining it doesn't outweigh the advantages of having it?

In my opinion the answer to the two problems lies in the increased use of machine records. Any Marine Corps installation of over 20,000 people is big business and the methods of big business must be used to operate it.

At the present time there are machine record installations in the Marine Corps at 10 locations in the U. S. and one at Pearl Harbor. An article in the July 1953 issue of the *MARINE CORPS GAZETTE*, by Captain B. L. Parham, entitled *Machines Fill the Billet* gives a description of the machines and a resumé of their present uses. My article is designed to show how the machines may be adapted for general-staff use.

If I am not mistaken, the first large-scale historical application of machine records to the armed services occurred in the personnel sections. In making up drafts or in forming new units it became increasingly difficult (as the numbers in service grew) to pick out personnel with certain combinations of special characteristics. Let us examine an application of the MRI system to such a problem.

Say that G-1 wanted a check made of all the rifle battalion personnel in the division who had MOSs not included in the T/O. Code cards for each of the MOSs included in the T/O would be prepared first. Next, the personnel cards of the entire division would be machine-sorted to select rifle battalion personnel cards and separate them by battalion. Then the code cards and one of the battalion's stacks of personnel cards would be fed into the collator. A fast run by the machine would automatically compare the code cards with the personnel cards and the result would be two neat stacks of personnel cards. One stack would contain personnel cards of all

persons who had MOSs rated by the rifle battalion and the other stack would contain all not-rated MOSs.

After each rifle battalion had been checked and run through in the same manner, the personnel cards of all persons with MOSs not rated by a rifle battalion would be fed into a tabulator. The tabulator would prepare neat, typed lists, and the information desired by the G-1 would be consolidated.

Other information such as time spent overseas, leave records, date of physical exam, medical records, physical characteristics, next of kin, home address, etc., could be entered on the basic record cards and be instantly available for any kind of report in any form of consolidation or sequence at any level of command.

Carrying it to possibly ridiculous extremes, let us examine the case of Private John Doe who has just

joined the 6th Mar Div in the theater of operations. The replacement draft, of which John was a member, was not overly burdened with records because all it needed on John was five basic data cards that contained more information than the service record book and health record combined. The SRBs and the health records were left back in the States for safe keeping.

ONE OF THE basic data cards does have John's signature and photograph on the back for positive identification. Several others of the cards have the signatures of responsible officers who checked the printed data for accuracy. After a machine-record run of the proper set of cards, John was assigned to a unit and this information was punched on all of these various cards.

His cards were then run through



The machine will point out odd sizes

the reproducers which made copies for everyone in the division interested in John. Three sets were sent to his regiment (one to be retained, one for battalion and one for company). One card went to the disbursing officer and one complete set was kept by division.

On a routine run of the "training cards" John's dropped out because he had no training with hand grenades. This information, along with similar deficiencies among his buddies in the replacement draft, was tabulated, with copies going to the G-3 as well as to his assigned unit. When his "quartermaster" card dropped out of the sorting machine because his feet were too big for standard shoe sizes, this information was automatically tabulated and sent to the supply officer with copies again for his own unit. Simultaneously with the odd shoe size a separate card was being punched by a reproducer so that at the end of the month the supply officer would have to request only that the "odd size" cards be thrown into the tabulator and a requisition would automatically be typed up for his signature.

While all of this was going on, the personnel card with John's home address and next of kin and other information was being put through another machine. This tabulator was typing his mother's address on an envelope plus putting some identifying information on a letter. A code card introduced in this last tabulator gave some non-classified information on his trip with the replacement draft. The body of the letter was a printed form signed by the commanding general telling the mother that her boy had arrived safely and that the general was glad to have him aboard. It also gave the mother John's address.

A further run of this personnel card put John's name on a tabulated list to be forwarded to the recruiting officer in his home town for mention of his arrival to the hometown newspaper. Both of the above letters were put in envelopes by an automatic letter-folding machine which automatically sealed them.

John had arrived as a member of a draft of 1,000 men. All of the above operations for the entire draft had taken approximately 30 minutes after the original cards had reached



They're no good in the field without replacement parts

the MRI. Outside of the morale value of the above letters to the next of kin, the commanding general considered that five parents writing their Congressmen demanding to know the whereabouts of their sons would cost the government more in expense and man-hours than the cost of the extra equipment.

So much for the personnel side of the picture. Now let's get on to another function. In this particular case we will consider the application of machine records to intelligence at the level of force headquarters. This particular force is engaged in action; it has two divisions committed; and it has an attached squadron of reconnaissance aviation, direct support naval gunfire, tank units and a considerable amount of attached artillery.

On this level an intelligence section has two almost unrelated functions: It must prepare the intelligence estimate for the commanding general of the force to use in formulating his major decisions, and it must act as a clearing house for information to lower, higher and adjacent units.

The only relationship between these two functions is that they are both based on the same raw material.

To be of any use in the first case the raw material must be *consolidated*; to be of any use in the second case it must be *speedily disseminated*. At force level neither of these operations is as simple as it sounds. When a reconnaissance aircraft spots an enemy tank company behind a given hill, that information is no good to the infantry battalion commander on the other side of the hill if it comes to him 24 hours later. Likewise, this information by itself is of no significance to either the force commander or his superior. The battalion commander wants his information fast; the force commander wants it consolidated.

Let us assume in the course of the action that every battalion in contact with the enemy, including artillery and tanks, was able to render an intelligence report of value at least once every three hours. Reconnaissance aviation, with its associated photo interpreters, comes up with something interesting to someone twice an hour. Adjacent units report items of interest once an hour. The interrogation teams at the respective division headquarters report something of value twice an hour. Higher headquarters sends down information once an hour.



The machine will print a list

In other words let us assume that an independent report comes into headquarters every two minutes. How many of these are duplications? Do the artillery flashes reported by a battalion OP, the tracks on an aerial photo and the shell reports from a counter-battery team tie in with each other? Who needs to know about this? How quickly do they need it? Communication facilities are limited. Multiply the problem by 20, all happening simultaneously.

Here is a possible way of handling the problem. Have an MRI card puncher and operator set up in each division headquarters, or other important unit, hooked up by wire with a reproducer at force intelligence. If this is too difficult the information would just have to come in over the intelligence nets and be punched at force headquarters.

Each item of intelligence would be put on a separate card, using the present evaluating codes for credibility and accuracy. In addition, it would have the time of observation, the observing unit, grid-square location and a brief description. At force headquarters a competent intelligence officer or NCO sitting be-

side the punch operator would furnish the correct distribution code.

Where the card has immediate value to units in a given area it would be placed in a tabulator connected by teletype with the unit concerned. At possibly 12-hour intervals, or oftener if the situation requires it, a consolidation and dissemination run is made. All the cards are run through the sorter and segregated by grid square. The sets from a certain area are then segregated according to the distribution code, tabulated and sent out on the teletype to the appropriate unit. For example, everything of interest to the counter-battery people of force artillery would be transmitted automatically to this outfit.

Now AT MIDNIGHT of D+3 the commanding general calls in his assistant chief of staff, G-2 and says, "I am a little nervous about tank activity going on in this sector of grid squares 2345, 2346, 2347 and 2348."

The G-2 picks up the field telephone, calls the officer on watch in his section and says, "Give me an IBM run on all enemy tank activity

in 2345, 2346, 2347 and 2348 over the last 48 hours, arranged in a chronological sequence by hours. Alert appropriate agencies to try to secure more dope on this area."

Since the original landing, over 4,000 separate items of intelligence have been reported, but in 15 minutes a runner brings in a neatly typed sheet with the information just requested by the G-2.

For specific application to G-3 sections, let us apply machine records to the operation of a large-scale training installation such as the Marine Corps Schools. Let us assume that we have basic, intermediate, ad-

The basic data card—a lot of information

vanced and technical schools all going on simultaneously. In each of the schools we have a number of different classes going through at different stages of instruction. However, in an effort to conserve personnel and facilities we have consolidated instructor staff sections, training areas, firing ranges, auditoriums, student transportation, publication sections, film libraries and projectionists, demonstration troops and numerous other facilities.

To get the right instructor to the right class in the right area and with the correct supporting facilities has become a gigantic task. To make future plans, anticipate requirements, attempt to equalize instructor workloads, prepare schedules without conflicts between school and classes and without conflicts on the limited supporting activities becomes a tremendous administrative problem.

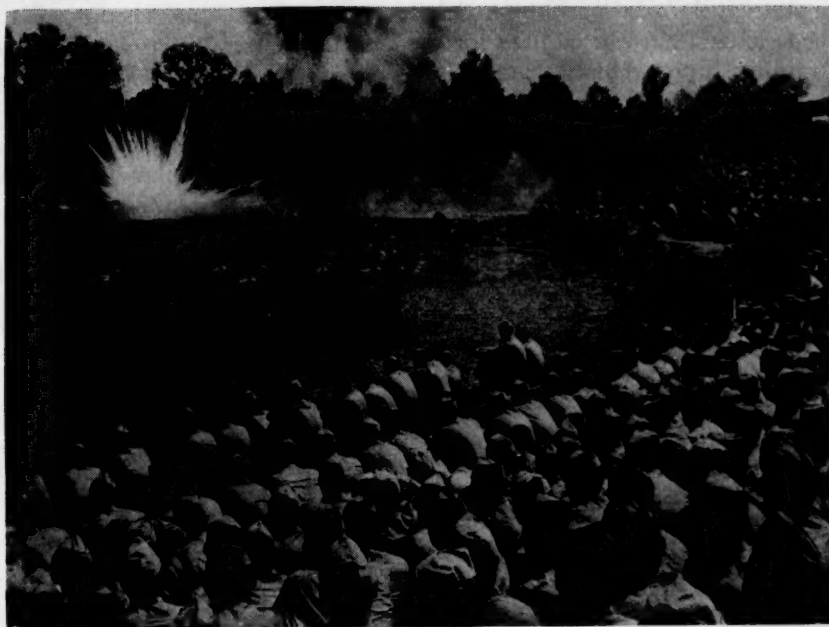
To illustrate one solution to this type of problem I shall briefly outline a system that was recommended by the Tactical Operations Group of

the Combined Arms Section* at Quantico. This is also an example of how a well-organized coding system can be used to get a considerable amount of information on the limited alphabetical and numerical spaces available on a single basic data card. (See figure below.)

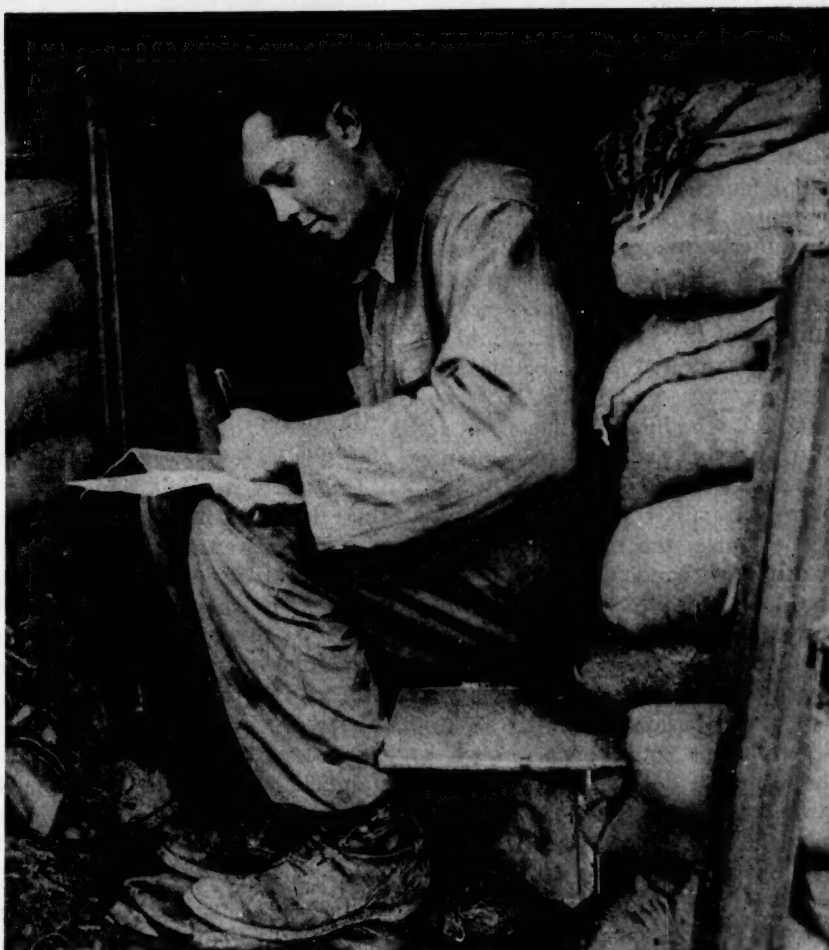
READING FROM left to right and beginning with the first line we have the following:

(1) "OP" is the MCS designation for Tactical Operations Group, the academic section presenting the course.

(2) "5409" is the number of the



The right instructor, at the right place, at the right time



A machine could give his mother the address

course being taught by the section.

(3) "J 2" is the second group of the Junior School.

(4) "INTCOLDWEO" is the abbreviation for the title of the course, "Introduction to Cold Weather Operations."

(5) "HLO" are the initials of the instructor presenting, H. L. Oppenheimer.

(6) "1" is the total number of hours of the presentation.

(7) The second "1" is the total number of hours presented in the course by Tactical Operations.

(8) "L" stands for Lecture, the type of presentation as differentiated from "ME" for Map Exercise, etc.

(9) "14 09 10" indicates the course is given from 1400 to 1500 on the 9th of October.

(10) "S" indicates that the Ship-to-Shore Committee of the Tactical

*The Combined Arms Section has been discontinued as a separate group. It was absorbed by the Supporting Arms Section when the Educational Center adopted centralized instruction.

Operations Group is responsible.

(11) "F" indicates that slides and a slide operator are required. Other code letters that can be used for the training support blanks are: A-terrain; B-personnel (Schools troops); C-Maps; D-Films; E-Charts; G-Communications; H-Corpsmen; I-Military Police; J-Transportation; K-Mess; L-Bleachers; XX-See special file as training supports too complicated to be punched in space available.

(12) "E" is a code letter indicating the degree of preparation required and means that this course has not been changed and was previously presented less than four weeks ago. The code system used is: A-New instruction; B-Major revision; C-Minor revision; D-Unchanged instruction with more than four-week interval since last presentation; E-Unchanged instruction, less than four weeks.

✿ A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT of information is instantly available to the training center in tabulated form should it be desired. Here are some examples selected at random:

(1) A schedule of all dates through a given month listing times when motor transport for students will be needed. This list could be presented in sequence of time or any other sequence desired. By referring to a master code indicating the size of the respective classes, the number of trucks required could be entered automatically beside the date.

(2) A schedule of all courses requiring maps arranged in sequence of school and then by date. By preparing a map trailer card for the given course, the name of the map required with description and scale could be typed in automatically by the tabulator. With the addition of a trailer card indicating the study assignment and uniform of the students, the basic data cards of the presentations could be arranged in the sequence desired, and the tabulator could print a weekly schedule on a multilith master sheet ready to be run off and distributed.

(3) A work load analysis of a given academic section based on the time allocation in the above code. This could be determined for a given school, a given month or a given instructor. The tabulated

data could be presented in any form or order desired, all automatically.

(4) A teaching schedule of a given instructor during a specific week, arranged in order of presentation.

In the field of logistics and supply the applications of machine records become very similar to large-scale commercial operations, and there are thousands of ways they can be advantageously used. The examples which follow do not even begin to scratch the surface of their applicability to this field.

✿ BY PREVIOUSLY HAVING prepared cards for each company-size battery or squadron or small unit in the FMF for every item of supply, it is possible, by merely naming the composition of a given task force, to get a tabulated consolidated list of all supplies or items of equipment by sequence of class or alphabetical order, all automatically reproduced. Simultaneously, beside the item or the totals, any other pertinent information can be listed on the basic data card such as weight, volume, price, priority, etc. This application currently is being used by Marine Corps Headquarters.

Every officer who has been associated with a tank, amtrack, or motor transport battalion knows that the war-time method of resupply of spare parts on the 30-day supply basis leaves a lot to be desired. No matter how accurately the standard 30-day stock order was prepared there will always turn out to be shortages in some items and overages in others.

Generally it is felt, and rightly so, that the present laborious methods of taking inventory in the field and having individual units request spare parts replacements to fill their particular shortages, with the ultimate consolidation and further requisition at each higher echelon, would take more man-hours and be more expensive than just giving them a standard 30-day resupply and letting them abandon half of it to rust in some dump.

In my opinion, the following procedure is a method whereby parts can be saved, man-hours saved and the tremendous quantities of supplies in the "pipe lines" cut down somewhat by accelerating the transition from automatic resupply to

requisitioning, using the MRI system of operation.

The motor transport platoon of the 3d Bn, 15th Marines is told to bring their parts stock up to a 30-day level. Inventory counting cards, already marked with the proper stock level for each part and with the unit's code designation, are prepared by the division MRI and sent down. These are marked with an electrographic pencil. The man counting merely indicates the number he has on hand after a physical count. After the count the cards are sent directly to division MRI. Here, if it is felt that it is necessary, the tabulators will automatically type out requisitions to bring each such unit in the division up to the 30-day level and will send back information copies to the regiment and battalion concerned. At this point a master code card will throw out any item which might appear to cause over-stocking.

All the cards of the division are then placed into a tabulator which types up a consolidated list for each part as required through the entire division. This is again punched into individual part number, basic data cards. Now, by inserting master key cards, a code is punched into the card which the Fleet Post Office sorting machine in San Francisco will be able to translate directly into the mailing address of the proper state-side depot. At any stage of the process intermediate echelons could screen the entire order with master key cards if they have items in local dumps that they would prefer to ship. Likewise, at any stage of the progress, duplicates of the cards or information copies on certain classes could be automatically produced. Invoices, shipping tags, automatic relief of inventory cards—all of this can be simultaneously accomplished by the proper machine.

FM 101-5, the field officers' staff manual, states the following as one of the major duties of the general staff: "... to furnish the commander with accurate information and candid advice . . . the commander must have accurate information on which to base his estimates and decisions."

These tenets could be carried out with neatness and dispatch by using machine records in general staff work.

US & MC

passing in review

BOOKS OF
INTEREST TO
OUR READERS

Trail-Blazing Flight . . .

THE SPIRIT OF ST LOUIS—Charles A. Lindbergh. 562 pages, illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.00

Twenty-six years ago the very thought of a trans-Atlantic crossing by air was enough to fire the imagination not only of aviators, but the population of the entire United States as well. On the morning of 21 May 1927, Charles A. Lindbergh took off from Roosevelt Field in his Ryan monoplane, the Spirit of St. Louis, and headed out through the drizzle and fog in an attempt to make such a crossing a reality.

Thirty-three hours later, and after 3,600 miles of stormy flight, Lindbergh landed his aircraft at Le Bourget Airdrome, completing the first New York to Paris flight in history. *The Spirit of St. Louis* is the story of that flight, its conception, planning and execution.

The idea of flying the Atlantic non-stop occurred to Lindbergh on a moonlit night in September, 1926 while flying the mail from St. Louis to Chicago. From that night on his thoughts were to be filled with a myriad of problems necessary to accomplish such a flight. Aviation itself was not generally accepted by the public, and aviators were looked upon as daredevils with no thought of life or limb.

Against this background, Lindbergh worked to convince well-known citizens of St. Louis that a flight across the Atlantic would not only justify the existence of commercial aviation, but would also set the citizens of St. Louis up as visionaries who knew a good thing when they saw it.

Lindbergh's confidence in his ability to fly the Atlantic alone, and his determination to do so, convinced a number of influential people that the project was sound and they agreed to back him financially. With this obstacle removed from his path, and with a blank check in his possession, Lindbergh met disappointment after disappointment in



his search for an aircraft capable of carrying him to his destination.

After fruitless trips to Bellanca in New York, he was forced finally to travel to San Diego, where he found the answer to his problem. The officers of Ryan Airlines promised to build an airplane to his specifications, well within the given time limit. It was there, during February, March and April of 1927, that the Spirit of St. Louis was conceived, born, and tested. The aircraft was all that Lindbergh had hoped for, and on May 10th he flew it from San Diego to St. Louis; and on May 12th arrived in New York to prepare for the long-awaited Paris flight.

From the moment Lindbergh climbs into his tiny, gasoline-laden aircraft on the wet, foggy morning of May 21st, the reader lives every moment of the wobbly, uncertain take-off, the exhilaration of success in the initial stages of the flight and finally the increasingly deadly numbness of fatigue as the pilot fights his way through fog, ice and thunder storms, and as sleep pulls at his eye-

lids and dulls his vision.

The author uses a writing technique common today . . . that of the flash-back, which is all to the advantage of the reader, for in these returns to the past he gets a clearer view of the quiet confidence and intense desire of the man whose determination to succeed was so great that he sacrificed forward vision in his aircraft for an increase in gasoline capacity, refused a parachute because of its weight, and who would not eat or drink, because to satisfy his hunger might take the sharp edge from his tired mind.

In the flashbacks the reader is brought face-to-face with the young Lindbergh whose thirst for aviation knowledge was so great that he undertook wing-walking and parachuting in order to be near and participate in the faltering aviation of his youth. Here too are the days when he owned his first aircraft, the time spent under instruction at Kelly and Brooks fields as an Army Air Force cadet, his experiences barnstorming through the Southwest and finally the flights as mail pilot on the St. Louis to Chicago run.

Lindbergh has told, for his own and generations to come, a magnificent story of one man's battle with human nature and the elements, and of the heartache, fears, mental anguish and physical exhaustion that were suffered to win through to final victory. *The Spirit of St. Louis* will appeal to all members of the American scene, for it tells not only of aviation in its infancy and early growth, but tells also of the spirit that has made and can keep America great.

Reviewed by Major G. P. Averill

Diplomat by Circumstance . . .

MEMOIRS—Franz von Papen. Translated from the German by Brian Connell. 634 pages, illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. \$6.50

Franz von Papen, an aristocrat by birth, a military man by choice and a diplomat by circumstance, presents



Litter-ability

Evacuation of wounded from battlefields to rear area hospitals, quickly, has been a problem faced by military planners for centuries. Thousands of game fighting men have died due to lack of efficient facilities for front line evacuation.

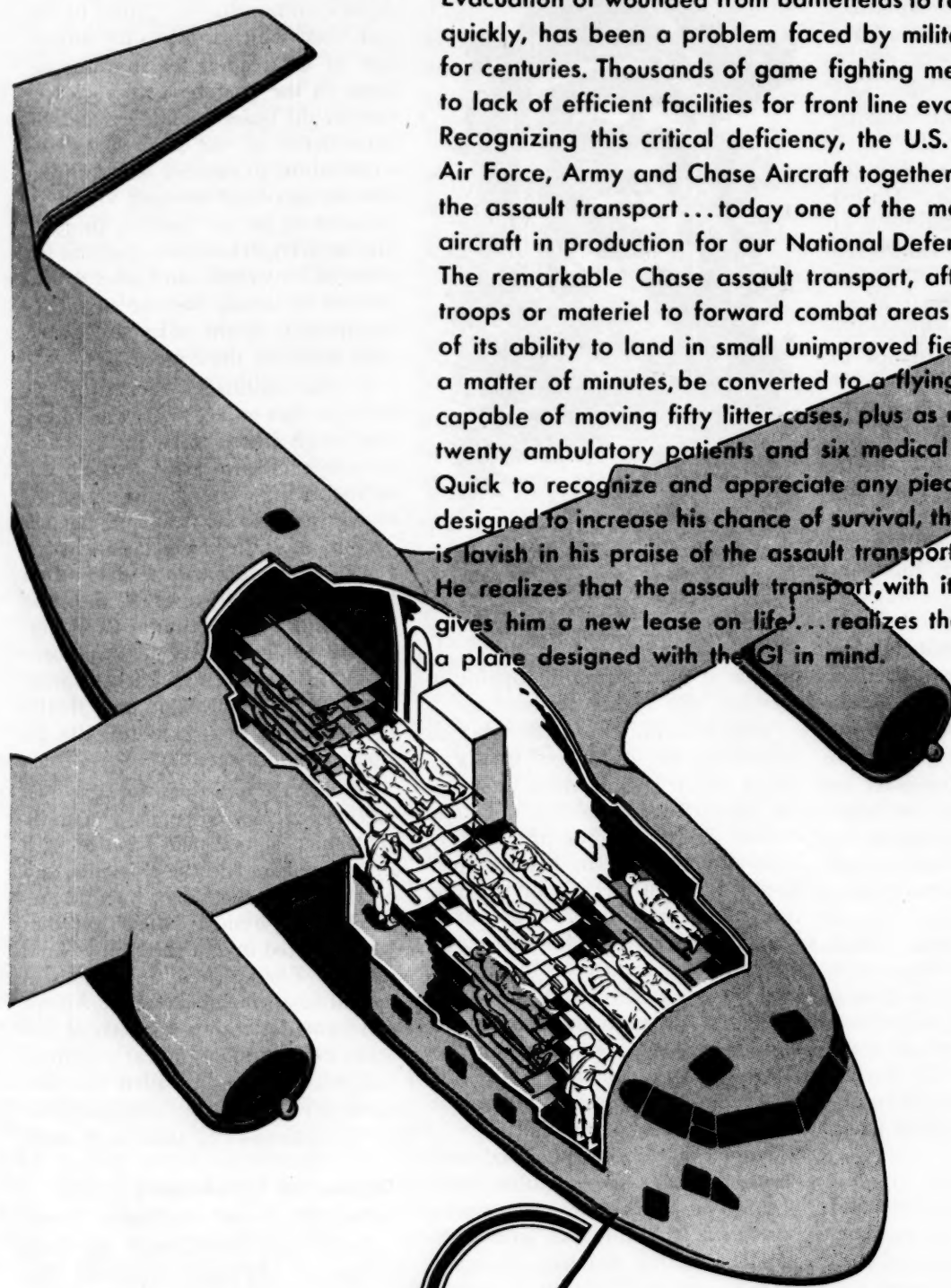
Recognizing this critical deficiency, the U.S.

Air Force, Army and Chase Aircraft together developed the assault transport... today one of the most significant aircraft in production for our National Defense effort.

The remarkable Chase assault transport, after delivering troops or materiel to forward combat areas by virtue of its ability to land in small unimproved fields, can, in a matter of minutes, be converted to a flying hospital ward, capable of moving fifty litter-cases, plus as many as twenty ambulatory patients and six medical attendants.

Quick to recognize and appreciate any piece of equipment designed to increase his chance of survival, the combat soldier is lavish in his praise of the assault transport.

He realizes that the assault transport, with its litter-ability, gives him a new lease on life... realizes that here is a plane designed with the GI in mind.



Chase AIRCRAFT CO., Inc.
WEST TRENTON, NEW JERSEY





"CHIEF SAY CALL BY NUMBER BEST WAY!"

**CALLS GO THROUGH
FASTER WHEN YOU
CALL BY NUMBER**

You save time on out-of-town calls when you give the Long Distance operator the number you want.

So here's a helpful hint. Write down the out-of-town numbers you already know. If there's a new number you don't have—or an old

one you may have forgotten—be sure to add it to the list when the operator gives it to you.

Would you like an attractive booklet for your telephone numbers? Just ask your local Bell Telephone Company.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

LOCAL to serve the community. NATIONWIDE to serve the nation.



his case to the world in general and to the German people in particular.

Accused at the Nuremberg trials of boosting Hitler into the saddle, von Papen defends himself through the medium of his memoirs. "For seventeen months," he writes, "I had believed mistakenly that it would be possible to regulate Hitler's conduct of affairs. I may have lacked political judgment, but the accusation made at Nuremberg that I had deliberately delivered up my country and its people to a rule of violence that would lead to chaos only betrays complete ignorance of the facts."

He claims further that he has always been a champion for the creation of a central European state—a nation that could act as a buffer between the East and the West. For this state, von Papen returns briefly to the dogmas of his heritage. He advocates a monarchy type of government rather than a democracy.

From beginning to end, *Memoirs* is a book that requires intensive reading. It is filled with details, dates and names, and the style is different. Using a reversal of the flashback technique, von Papen presents specific incidents and then jumps ahead a few years to show the

results of his work.

Two of the most interesting chapters are those which deal with von Papen's intrigue used in keeping Turkey out of World War II, and the ambassadorial mission to Vienna which culminated in the Austrian Anschluss. The controversial issue of why he accepted the ambassadorship to Vienna is answered in the book.

"The increasing threat from Communist underground movements in every Western European country and their unmistakable intention of disrupting the whole social order by world revolution, made it seem to me imperative to rebuild the Central European dyke. That was the decisive factor in my acceptance of the Vienna post."

The influence of the Catholic Church, and von Papen's strong belief in Christian life is pointed out in almost every chapter. He advocates "Christian day-to-day living," and his work on the Concordat between the Vatican and the Reich is most outstanding. From this work one gets the impression that he is obviously a man of high code who has attempted to justify his actions during the darkest hours of modern German history.

In summary, the book should prove to be most interesting to military men who carry out the policies of a government. It gives an insight to the complicated problems of the diplomatic service, the formation of policies and the actions required to put the policies into effect.

Reviewed by LtCol N. A. Miller, Jr.

House-Guest of the Communists . . .

I WAS A CAPTIVE IN KOREA—Philip Deane, 253 pages. New York: W. W. Norton & Company. \$3.50

"I am a major of the People's Army. I am to be obeyed. I have the authority to make you obey." This was the way one of the captors told the prisoners what to expect. Later he very calmly shot young, blond Lieutenant Thornton in the back of the neck to prove it.

The amazing part of this entire book is the ability of the man who suffered 33 months of that treatment to merely state what had taken place. Generally we feel that the man who has been badly mauled will do his best to hurt his attacker by any means. This man does an excellent job by stating facts about the way

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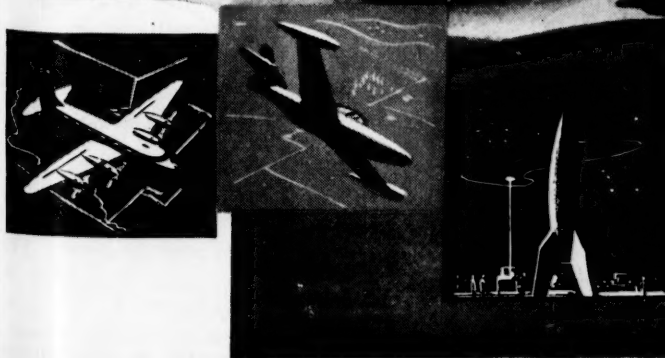
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Communists can be expected to treat their "enemies."

Deane was started on his long journey just to see what there was to this "little affair" in Korea. It gave him a first-hand view of a badly outnumbered army (including General Dean firing at a tank from 50 yards away) stubbornly resisting a larger force. Soon the Communists swarmed all over the American units, and after receiving several wounds the author was captured. From that point on the reader must have a strong stomach.

His first swallow may come as the prisoners drink and cool their heads in the excreta-filled rice paddies. Later a buzzard continues his meal of a pilot's body rotting in the same paddy. There follows every bit of hardship the human structure is supposed to take and sometimes it seems as though it would be impossible for a human to survive.

This is not the story of military prisoners of war, although a goodly number of incidents involve them. It is about a "special" group of diplomats, missionaries, Korean politicians and the correspondent. After reading what happened to these people we can only partially surmise what the "regular" prisoners went through because the author is clear in stating that the regulars were handled more harshly.

Despite the constant attempt of the captors, there was never any success in the "brainwashing campaign." It is pointed out that there were times when the author nearly gave way under the mental pressure because he lacked the stamina to resist. Fortunately, the group had enough resistance as a whole to give each other mutual assistance in passing the crucial points.

With all of the horror and hardships, there appear the bright moments when the whole situation seemed bearable. Several times spir-its were high because the possibility of gaining freedom seemed near. A sentence overheard on a radio, a remark by one of the many soldiers dealing with the group and permission given to them all to write a message home kept hope alive. But each time, until the final trip to freedom, the hopes were dashed to the ground and empty days followed. Yet a sense of humor made things more bear-

able even during these darkest hours. British, French, Irish, Koreans and even the Russians who are involved, provided the comic relief.

It is a good book, well written, and a credit to the reporting ability of Philip Deane. Many a man would have been too interested in his own plight to notice that others around him were suffering. This man not only noted the suffering but also managed to retain a sufficient amount of it to give an accurate picture to the world. This is probably only the first of many stories which will be written about those prison camps in Korea, but I feel certain that it will remain as one of the best—and most effective.

Reviewed by 1stLt Paul Wilson

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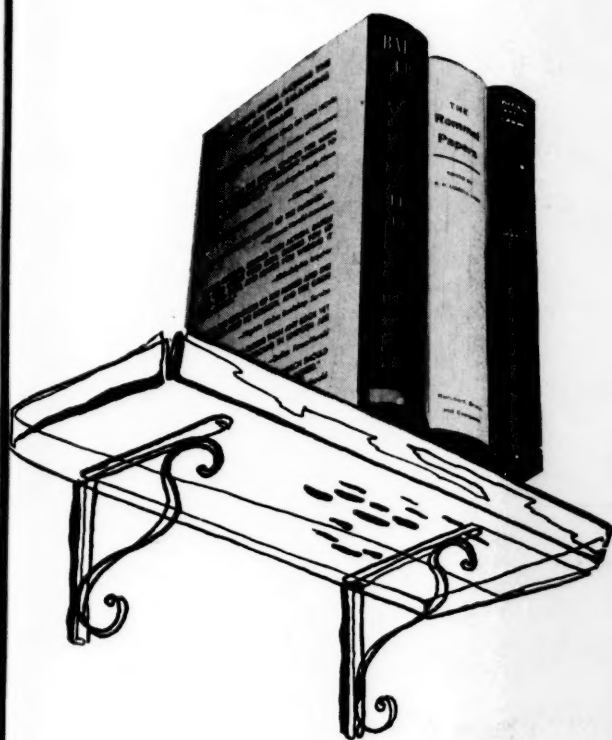
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